The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN, BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

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TO THE SHEPHERDS.

"Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people, saith your God." —Is. xl, 1.

BY RAY PALMER, D. D.

O COMFORT ye my people, comfort ye,
The Lord Jehovah saith,
The faithful souls that daily unto me,
As if with fainting breath,
Call for the helping hand, or lift their eyes
In calm, appealing silence to the skies.

O comfort ye my chosen. Lo! they tread
As on a desert way!
Foot-sore and weary, and oft hard bested
Though many a toilsome day;
With heartaches oft and tears that dim their sight,
With cares by day and fears that haunt by night.

Speak words of comfort, ye who lead the flock;
My well-beloved—more dear
Than priceless gems that from the rifted rock
Are gathered bright and clear—
I count my jewels, and with sleepless eye
Watch o'er them ever, guard them from on high.

Tell them my changeless love, whate'er betide,
Shall make them safely dwell;
In my Pavilion hid they shall abide,
Nor dread the hosts of hell;
In weariness, with me they shall have rest
And find divine repose as on my breast.

When days are dark and earth looks bleak and drear,
When sinks the lonely heart
And falters faith; say, Be ye of good cheer,
Nor let your trust depart;
The Lord forgetteth never. He, your Light,
To cloudless day shall change the darksome night.

To the green pastures lead them, where my Word
Spreads out all pure delights;
Where the sweet voice of grace and promise heard
To love and hope invites;
And distant vision of the eternal hills
Where feed the ransomed flock with rapture fills.

Bid them be mindful what the joy shall be,
When their glad eyes, so long
Expectant waiting, their dear Lord shall see!
When from the immortal throng
"Worthy the Lamb!" they hear, and at his feet
In grateful transport bow, their bliss complete!

Aye! go, ye shepherds, comfort ye my flock
With words of faithful love;
Say I will give them water from the rock
And manna from above;
The stream for them divide, with mighty hand,
That parts earth's desert from the blessed land.

THE CHILDREN'S SERVICE.

BY THE REV. LEWELLYN PRATT.

WE call it the Sunday-school; but that name has lost much of its applicability now that the service is not designed to furnish a means of educating those who cannot attend school during the week. Methods of work depend so much upon the theories upon which they are based that these latter need constant revision and reconstruction. The name Sunday-school emphasizes the theory that this service is primarily for education. This suggests the methods in vogue in day schools and brings in their appliances—the ringing of bells, the discipline, the machinery. There is simply the transference of school management from the schoolhouse to the church. Under this system there may be good order, there may be the perfection of drill, such as may be found in the military schools. Sunday-school martinets may enforce their authority by demerit marks and fines. But the teachers are sought because of their ability to hold a class; or, at best, for their ability to instruct the scholars in anything—science, art, law, history, geography—without much regard to their devotion. The work is performed in a perfunctory manner, and results are looked for in that which is outward and palpable—the regularity of attendance and the perfection of drill in conduct and in recitation. The children, of course, weary of this as they grow older, and desire to escape from it, as from other childish things. And under this theory the "children's service" constantly suffers by comparison; for as a means of discipline and of education it does not rank as high as the day school, with its graded system, its apparatus, its liberal expenditures, and its well-trained teachers. I do not mean to say that much, very much may not be learned from the management of the public schools; but that these are not to be the models.

Another theory which is quite common is that of entertainment. Above all else, the scholars must be interested. With this come in the foolery of the Sunday-school—theatrical recitations, comic songs, cheap dramas, white dresses with blue sashes, class banners, and tableaux; for must not the children be entertained and amused? We are frequently reminded of the story of one of our most popular humorists, who, being called upon by the superintendent to address the school, entertained the children with a comic story, told in his drollest way. When remonstrated with for telling such a story to a Sunday-school, he justified himself by asking: "Didn't the children laugh?" And then added: "I thought that was what Sunday-school addresses were for." Under the theory he was correct. It is precisely what the addresses and the whole conduct of the school are for—to entertain and amuse; and, just as in other sensuous methods, new shows, new stimulants, new sensations must be constantly devised. But, as in these other sensuous methods, the stream rises no higher than the fountain. Those who are attracted by the foolery remain foolish; those who are won by guile do not become guileless. Let the children be encouraged to come with all enthusiasm and with loud hosannas to worship and praise the Son of David; but let us be careful that they worship him and be stirred with enthusiasm toward him, and not toward the animal on which he rode up to Jerusalem.

The true idea of the Sunday-school, as we conceive it, is worship. So long as the principal object is to attract so long will extraneous methods be employed, and the Sunday-school that gives the most candies and chromos will draw the best and do the most harm. If, however, the Sunday-school is made the home of good and pure influences; if the teachers and scholars meet in a cheerful way to worship God by prise and prayer, by study of God's Word and by offerings; if all that is uplifting and inspiring is brought to bear in methods adapted to children; if the place is felt to be different from other places, different motives are appealed to, and emulation and strife, amusement and sensual gratification are forgotten, while the spiritual desires, the higher natures are cultivated and the soul is lifted up in communion with God, just as devoted mothers know how to lift up the souls of very little children—then there is the commendation of the consciences of men that what is done is fitting and right, the work is felt to be genuine, and the children as they grow older respect the place; and find it just as well adapted to their growing wants as before. It is well known that the household that has been full of show and the constant straining for effect cultivates the taste for more show and dazzle; and that those trained in this way seek their entertainment afterward where it is furnished in its most alluring forms. So children trained in a Sunday-school where the theory is entertainment soon leave it. There is a sense of dignity as they grow older that revolts from such methods; or there is a craving gendered by these very methods which cannot be satisfied with the childish amusements there afforded, and the mock theatricals must be exchanged for the real theatricals. We all know that class of Hessians or mercenaries in the Sunday-school army who go from school to school for the prizes, shows, skates, sleds, dolls, etc. How many out of that corps were ever converted and brought into the church? We must have our work true work, have the right aim, or we misuse our opportunities, and the children soon find it out.

This is not a plea for dullness in the Sunday-school nor for awful solemnity. Let there be the deepest interest, let the teacher study to interest his class and the superintendent the whole school; but let this be a means to an end, not the end. Let there be instruction. No teacher is fit to lead a class who does not impart to them from full preparation. Let the methods found successful in day schools be studied and employed; but let these be helps to the work, not substitutes for it. The day school does not train directly for the church, neither do circuses and theaters, and we need not make either of these the model. The Sunday-school has precisely the same end as the services of the sanctuary—to bring souls into communion with God. These two need to be welded together—the sanctuary and the Sunday-school. The latter is not to be regarded as a separate institution; but as the second service of the church, adapted to the children, and its methods should be in harmony with that idea.

It may be helpful to adopt an order of service which shall embody this idea of worship more fully than the impromptu method too often employed by the superintendent. I have known such an order as the following to be used with great benefit: At the appointed hour, without announcement, any more than the minister would make from his pulpit, the superintendent reads, in a clear voice, from a printed card, which all the teachers and scholars have, "Blessed are the poor in spirit." The school responds "for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." In like manner all the Beatitudes are repeated. Then all rise, without any command from the superintendent, and, without any signal except the striking of a chord upon the piano, and chant: "Let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer." All remain standing and repeat the Apostles' Creed. Then, all being seated, a hymn is sung. That is followed by the reading of the day's lesson, superintendent and school reading the verses alternately. Without announcement, except the chord given as before, all join and sing one verse as a prayer:

"Pass me not, O gentle Saviour,
Hear my humble cry;
While on others thou art smiling,
Do not pass me by."

This is followed by prayer, and that by singing another hymn. Then comes, in the place of the sermon, the lesson study—each teacher, as the preacher of the day for his or her class, taking the lesson from Scripture and expounding it in such way as seems best fitted to bring out its teachings, and then enforcing them by questions and personal application upon heart and conscience. The space of thirty-five minutes is allowed for this—about the same time as for the sermon in the church. The bell announces when the various class pastors are to bring their instructions to a close. A hymn is sung, the superintendent gives his notices, enforces one or two thoughts from the lesson, gives directions for future meetings; but all briefly, as would the minister make announcements from the pulpit. Another hymn is sung, and then the concluding exercises follow. All rise, and the superintendent, reading from the card, pronounces: "Grace be to you, and peace from God our Father and from the Lord Jesus Christ." And the whole school responds: "To him be glory, both now and forever." Then the Doxology, "Praise God," etc., is sung; and last the Lord's Prayer is repeated by all.

The advantages found in actual trial are: the enlisting, from the beginning to the close, of the attention of all; the freedom from all pauses, to be filled up by the superintendent calling to order or attempting to occupy the time; the worshipful attitude and spirit which pervade and carry all along; the harmony with the church service, making this eminently the children's church. The whole service, including the lesson study, occupies a little over an hour. No interruption is allowed for collecting or distributing library books, any more than it would be in the church. These are collected as the children come in before the service and are distributed after the service.

"Call a solemn assembly, gather the people, sanctify the congregation, assemble the elders, gather the children."

THE ANSWERS OF JESUS.

BY PROF. S. C. BARTLETT, D.D.

AMONG all the extraordinary aspects of the Saviour's life perhaps none is more remarkable than his answers. Attention has often been called to individual replies; but the whole series, from first to last, is a profound study.

The promptness and aptness of occasional retorts have given celebrity to many men. Johnson was always ready with a rejoinder; but, as his biographer remarks, when his weapon missed fire, he knocked his opponent down with its butt. Lamb stammered out his bright puns. Franklin was dexterous with his fable and Lincoln with his story, embodying at one time a maxim of wisdom or prudence, at another the means of temporary escape. Talleyrand flung back his keen witticisms, sometimes in adroit compliment and sometimes in hard sarcasm. Sheridan hammered out

jokes beforehand and watched for his chances.

But the line that divides our Saviour's answers from all these is almost as marked as that which places his whole life by itself. They were often conveyed in analogies clear to the dullest mind; sometimes packed in a proverb, a paradox, or even a word that never could be forgotten; sometimes so keen that they had the effect of the sharpest wit and must have been received by the crowd with a smile or an ill-suppressed laugh, at the expense of the "Scribes." But, far more than this, they were always pure and noble in manner and matter—that element so often and sadly lacking in many of the brightest wits. They invariably hit the mark, and not only were they usually so skillful as to silence his opponents, but, above all, they very commonly gathered up, as in one great flash of light, the deepest, broadest principles of truth and holiness. Many of his impromptu answers can be quoted as *exhausting* the highest wisdom on those subjects. A great treasury of the deepest maxims and phrases coined by him are now circulated through the world's literature.

What a depth of meaning and suggestion in that first recorded answer at the Temple. From his mother's reproach—"Thy father and I have sought thee sorrowing"—he takes one word, and by the addition of an article and a pronoun (in Greek) he both vindicates his course, indicates his character and his mission, and gives her something to "keep in her heart": "About *my* Father's business." On his first visit to the Temple in manhood, how prophetically as well as mysteriously, and yet how felicitously in the figure and the embodied fact, he declared his divine authority and its proof. "Destroy this temple," this *true* house of God on earth, "and I will raise it up in three days." Well might the disciples long after remember this pregnant speech. To Nicodemus's question—"How can these things be?"—what singular skill in taking the very word "spirit" (πνεῦμα) in its other signification, "wind"—perhaps as the evening breeze sighed around the dwelling—to illustrate the nature and fact of an unseen, powerful, and unmistakable agency. With what easy gradations he leads on the Samaritan woman to ask him "Give me this water," and then, by that simplest of all directions, "Go call thy husband," opens up her whole life to her, and thus begins to meet her very request. The complaint that he mingles with publicans and sinners evokes in one compact sentence the rebuke of the self-righteous, the intent of his whole mission, and the perpetual encouragement of the true penitent. The remonstrance for plucking grain upon the Sabbath elicits on the spot five different arguments of defense drawn from the ancients—economy, accredited example, fundamental principle, the object of sacred time, and superior authority—to which on other occasions he added defenses drawn instantly from unquestioned and unquestionable customs and obvious necessities. And when men watched him, whether he would heal on the Sabbath, after he had asked a *question* contrasting their malevolent uses with his benevolent uses of the holy day, how singularly he cuts the sinews of any possible accusation by healing the withered arm without laying a finger on the man or making a motion of his own, but bidding *him* stretch forth his hand. His answer to Martha's complaint embodies a theme for all time, in words as permanent as the great truth they teach: "Careful and troubled—one thing is needful—the good part that never shall be taken away." His rejoinder to the reproach for eating with hands ceremonially unclean was clinched by a maxim that no member of that crowd could well forget to his dying day, sounding the depths of spiritual religion: "Not that which goeth in at the mouth, but that which cometh out of the mouth—forth from the heart—this defileth the man."

His treatment of the adulterous woman is a marvel of skill, whether we consider the seeming nonchalance of his manner, his escape from the snare, his avoidance of the false position of condemning one helpless victim among many hard offenders, the almost ludicrous dispersion of the crowd with a stinging, intangible rebuke of them all, and his dismissal of the sinner with the high command to "sin no more." The passage has been questioned, but seems almost to carry with it its own evidence.

Still more remarkable was his dealing with the "sinner" woman who followed him into Simon's house and among that scornful company expended her ointment and tears and kisses upon his feet. Never was a more overwhelmingly awkward predicament. But how calmly he addresses his inwardly sneering host—"Simon, I have somewhat to say unto thee"—and then proceeds, with a terseness and graphicness of style and point half lost in the version, with words as compact as cannon-balls and as effective too, to contrast the supercilious, patronizing impoliteness of the host with the loving assiduities of the weeping penitent, till the host himself is forced to bear witness, and the rescued sinner "departs into peace," her many sins forgiven. The scene of apparent discomfiture is instantly converted into one of the grandest moral triumphs ever witnessed.

Long habit has made us familar with his designation of the great commandment of the law, and the second; but it was a matchless insight which upon the spot first in the world's history resolved not only the ancient decalogue, but all duty, into two great branches, and those two into the one principle of love. With equal quickness did he push the sharp, questioning lawyer to recognize his "neighbor" in the despised Samaritan.

The request to divide an inheritance called forth that powerful picture of the rich fool; the derision of the "covetous" Pharisees, that startling portraiture of Lazarus and Dives; their reproach about his associates, that tenderest of stories, the prodigal son. The inquiry of the rich young ruler called out instantly not only a correction of his false standard of goodness, but a test, kindly yet firmly applied, which at once betrayed the worldly heart and which stands a perpetual warning to the highest forms of legalism. And when again the disciples, who had actually "left all," inquired "what shall we have therefore?" how clearly does he make them see that such sacrifices are to be made only "for my sake and the Gospel's."

With what far-reaching and prophetic wisdom he silences the murmuring about the waste of precious ointment, rebukes a complaint concerning the man "that followeth not with us," sets forth to the contentious disciples the true greatness of humility and the grandeur of service, and raises the widow's two mites into greater beneficence than all the gifts of the rich.

He cuts through the entangling question of divorce by placing marriage upon its primitive and unalterable basis. He opens the eyes of those three mistaken or unready followers, one with the picture of the homeless Son of Man, another with the ringing motto "Let the dead bury their dead," and the third with the warning of the plow, never looking backward.

When the Pharisees came and demanded his "authority," he answered them with a *question* which not only placed them in a hopeless dilemma, but which did so because simply the true answer would have completely vindicated his authority. When the Pharisees and Herodians, the Sadducees and the captious lawyer came successively to entangle him, how wonderfully he floored them all, and then put them a question to which they could not reply. His answer to the Pharisees on paying tribute has been called the wisest that ever was made. It certainly is equaled only by others of his own, for he not only escapes the snare laid for him, virtually meets their inquiry, bidding them pay tribute, does *so with Cæsar's coin in hand*, by showing them their own *admitted* necessity, but he couples with it the duty to God and apparently connects civil obedience with religious obligation, the latter as both the basis and the limitation of the former. He puts the whole subject on its immutable foundation. And his reply to the Sadducees not only solved their resurrection puzzle in a trice, but revealed to their sensual minds the true idea of Heaven and in the same breath refuted their skepticism. When he had successively answered these several parties, and then confounded them all in a body by his return questions, it was enough to have called out from a modern crowd a round of cheers.

How promptly and satisfactorily he answers the inquiry sent by John; and that, too, in just the mode quietly to carry conviction to the messengers for whose sake it was made. How completely and solemnly he refutes the charge of being in league with Satan. How quickly he turns the mind of the excited woman in the crowd, who loudly blessed the mother that bore him, to her own duty to God. With what depth of tenderness and fullness of holy meaning, while his unsympathetic relations were calling for him, he stretches out his hands over his disciples, the kinsmen of his soul, saying: "Behold my mother and my brethren." With what quietness he detects and answers the threats of "that fox," Herod.

A wonderful reply was that concerning the destruction of the Holy City and his own final advent. In their error the disciples coupled the two together in their questions. He instantly seized the twofold inquiry—(1) "When shall these things be?" (this destruction) and (2) "What shall be the sign of thy coming and of the end of the world?"—and with a marvelous sublimity used the one as the fitting symbol of the other, in a way that exercises alike the admiration and the skill of modern expositors.

All possible wisdom of utterance and of silence seems concentrated into his closing hours. He replies to Peter with one look, to the lying witnesses and the meddling Herod with perfect silence, to Annas with a keen counter-question, to the smiting servant with a calm protest, to the solemn oath of Caiaphus with the open assertion of his divine mission and authority, to the Roman governor with words of mingled pity and God-like grandeur, to the weeping "daughters of Jerusalem" with the language of infinite compassion, to the yearning looks of his mother with the designation of a son and a home, to the believing suppliant with the assurance of a waiting paradise, to the mockers and smiters with a prayer for their forgiveness. Turning thence to God in the recognition of his "finished" work, into the Father's hands he commends his spirit and passes away.

Surely, no words describe the answers of Jesus so well as those that fell from the servants of his enemies: "Never man spake like this man."

MOVEMENT OF THE EARTH'S POPULATION.

BY THE HON. ALEXANDER DELMAR.

THE learned Isaac Vossius was a Leyden savan, born 1618, died 1688. He had served on various occasions the governments of Holland, Sweden, and England and was at one time a canon of Windsor. His reputation was that of a man of great abilities. One would suppose that such a person was competent to, at least, approximately estimate the numbers of people living in Europe in his own time. Such an estimate he made. It is of the date of 1685, but is believed to have related rather to 1666, or immediately after the great fire of London. It is quoted in Wallace on "The Numbers of Mankind," Edinburgh, 1753, p. 84, and is as follows:

Estimate of the Population of Europe about the Year 1666. By Isaac Vossius. 1685.

Spain	2,000,000
France	5,000,000
Italy, etc	3,000,000
England, Scotland, and Ireland	2,000,000
Belgium (and Holland)	2,000,000
Germany, Bohemia, etc	5,000,000
Denmark, etc	400,000
Sweden, Norway, etc	000,000
Poland and Lithuania	1,500,000
Hungary and Eastward	2,500,000
Dalmatia, Illyricum, Macedonia, all Greece, Crete, and the Islands	3,000,000
Muscovy	3,000,000
Total Europe	30,000,000

Without intending to question the general correctness of Dr. Vossius's estimate, there are some respects in which it is undoubtedly too low. According to the calculations made by Mr. Finlaison and Dr. Rickman, in 1840, and the British Census Commissioners, in 1850, the population of what is now the United Kingdom must have been in 1651 to 1670 from 5,000,000 to 6,400,000, the higher figure being the later and more carefully computed estimate. In regard to Spain, Ustariez informs us that in 1618 she contained 7,625,000 inhabitants, while Ceballos contends for 9,000,000. It is admitted on the part of many writers that the census of 1723, which accorded her 7,625,000 inhabitants, was substantially correct. As from 1609 to the last named date was a period of stagnation, if not decadence, in the progress of population in that country, the first figure may safely be regarded as a correct exponent of its population during the entire century. With reference to Muscovy (Russia), her limits have been greatly enlarged since the time of Vossius and now embrace much of what territory was then included in Asia, to say nothing of Poland and other European acquisitions. It would, perhaps, not be very wide of the mark if we accorded her a population of 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 in the years 1666 to 1670. Of the other countries of Europe there appears to be no historical data to guide us; so with reference to them we must take Vossius as he comes. With the corrections mentioned, his total figures would be altered to almost 39,000,000. In view of the fact that Italy, which is a country of much the same agricultural conditions as Spain, contains to-day over one-third more inhabitants than the latter country, I am inclined to believe that Vossius underestimated her population also, and that she contained in his time over 5,000,000 inhabitants. This would bring the total in round numbers to 42,000,000. Allowing 3,000,000 for the European population of America, the East Indies, Coasts of Africa, etc., we have a round total of 45,000,000 let us say for the year 1670.

We have here a more or less correct starting-point for computing the progress of population in Europe and America.

Now, it is a fact of great significance that, so nearly as can be made out, these numbers continued to double every seventy years since that period until about the commencement of the present century. This induction is based on the following estimates, which were made by various authors and without any reference to the general subject of growth of European population:

Population of Europe at Various Periods.

Year.	*Population.*	*Authority.*
1670	42,000,000	Dr. Vossius, 1685, as corrected above.
1776	110,000,000	S. B. Ruggles, 1874.
1820	180,000,000	Dr. Morse's Gazetteer, 1820.
1838	214,000,000	Dr. Lieber, Encyc. Am., 1835.
1839	232,000,000	M'Culloch's Gazetteer, 1843.
1850	264,000,000	Putnam's Encyclopedia, 1855.
1860	279,000,000	London Statistical Journal, 1868.
1870	302,000,000	Dr. Wagner, 1872.

These and the estimates of the European population in America and elsewhere out of Europe—which, being well known, are not inserted here—warrant us in constructing the following partly hypothetical table:

European Population of the World at Various Periods.

Year.	*Population.*	*Period of Doubling.*
1600	22,500,000	
1670	45,000,000	Seventy Years.
1740	90,000,000	" "
1810	180,000,000	" "
1875	360,000,000	Sixty-five "

In this table I have ventured to take a step backward, and deduce the population of the year 1600 from the rate at which it is believed to have advanced after 1670. In this manner the range of vision is extended, so to speak, over nearly three centuries.

But to apply the rule any further backward would lead to the most glaring absurdities. For example, that the population of all Europe was not over 3,000,000 at a time (A. D. 1390) when there is good reason to believe that Spain alone contained over 20,000,000; or, worse yet, that it was but a few thousands in the palmiest days of Ancient Rome, when we possess overwhelming testimony to prove that Italy alone must have contained many millions. On the contrary, there is little doubt that from the commencement of our era to the beginning of the seventeenth century the population of Europe decreased slowly during the first few centuries; then rapidly during the Dark Ages, until about the eleventh century; then slowly again until near the seventeenth, when it began to advance.

Says Mr. Marsh, in his new edition of "Man and Nature":

"If we compare the present physical condition of the countries of the Roman Empire with the descriptions that ancient historians and geographers have given of their fertility and general capability of ministering to human uses,

we shall find that more than one-half of their whole extent—not excluding the provinces most celebrated for the profusion and variety of their spontaneous and their cultivated products and for the wealth and social advancement of their inhabitants—is either deserted by civilized man and surrendered to hopeless desolation, or, at least, greatly reduced in both productiveness and population. Vast forests have disappeared from mountain spurs and ridges; the vegetable earth accumulated beneath the trees by the decay of leaves and fallen trunks, the soil of the Alpine pastures which skirted and indented the woods and the mold of the upland fields are washed away; meadows once fertilized by irrigation are waste and unproductive, because the cisterns and reservoirs that supplied the ancient canals are broken or the springs that fed them dried up; rivers famous in history and song have shrunk to humble brooklets; the willows that ornmented and protected the banks of the lesser water-courses are gone and the rivulets have ceased to exist as perennial currents, because the little water that finds its way into their old channels is evaporated by the droughts of summer or absorbed by the parched earth before it reaches the lowlands; the beds of the brooks have widened into broad expanses of pebbles and gravel, over which, though in the hot season they are passed dry shod, in winter sea-like torrents thunder; the entrances of navigable streams are obstructed by sandbars, and harbors once marts of an extensive commerce are shoaled by the deposits of the rivers at whose mouths they lie; the elevation of the beds of estuaries, and the consequently diminished velocity and increased lateral speed of the streams which flow into them, have converted thousands of leagues of shallow sea and fertile lowland into unproductive and miasmatic morasses."

After mentioning "the multitude and extent of yet remaining architectural ruins and of decayed works of internal improvement," which "show that at former epochs a dense population inhabited these now lonely districts," and that "such a population could have been sustained only by a productiveness of soil of which we at present discover but slender traces," our author continues:

"It appears, then, that the fairest and fruitfulest provinces of the Roman Empire—precisely that portion of terrestrial surface, in short, which about the commencement of the Christian Era was endowed with the greatest superiority of soil, climate, and position, which had been carried to the highest pitch of physical improvement, and which thus combined the natural and artificial conditions best fitting it for the habitation and enjoyment of a dense and highly refined and cultivated population—are now completely exhausted of their fertility or so diminished in productiveness as, with the exception of a few favored oases, that have escaped the general ruin, to be no longer capable of affording sustenance to civilized man. If to this realm of desolation we add the now wasted and solitary soils of Persia and the remoter East, that once fed their millions with milk and honey, we shall see that a territory larger than all Europe, the abundance of which sustained in bygone centuries *a population scarcely inferior to that of the whole Christian world at the present day*, has been entirely withdrawn from human use, or, at best, is thinly inhabited by tribes too few in numbers, too poor in superfluous products, and too little advanced in culture and the social arts to contribute anything to the general moral or material interests of the great commonwealth of man."

Without endorsing Mr. Marsh's estimate of numbers, which I have italicized, we may, with little risk, accept his explanation of the causes of this decay. The chief one is described as "that host of temporal and spiritual tyrannies which Rome left as her dying curse to all her wide dominion, and which in some form of violence or of fraud still brood over almost every soil subdued by the Roman legions." He speaks also of inordinate taxation and the corvée and conscription under the Roman emperors; but, as the only instances of these charges of tyranny which our author adduces appear to be drawn from the history of the Middle Ages, it is evident that the spiritual tyrannies to which he alludes is the *causa causarum* in his mind. If this be his meaning, he will find himself ably supported in it by Mr. Buckle in the second volume of "The History of Civilization."

As the object of this paper is less to trace the effects of ecclesiastical domination than to ascertain, if possible, when the European population of the world entered upon its late rate of growth, I shall content myself with thus indicating the influence which, in the opinion of able and recent writers, first contributed to retard its advance, and pass in another article to the time when that influence began to wane.

WHEN ALL HAS BEEN SAID AND DONE.

TO RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

"Perhaps it will all come right at last;
It may be, when all is done,
We shall be together in some good world,
Where to *wish* and to *have* are one."

O, FRIEND! be sure that a spirit came,
In the gloom of your saddened hour,
To plant that hope in your hopeless heart,
Like the seed of an Eden flower.
The seed may rest in your brooding breast,
Half stifled in cold and night,
And be only felt as a yearning dim
Toward comforting peace and light;
But 'twill burst, some day, into perfect bloom,
And fruition be brightly won;
For the earth-life fades like a dream o' the dark
When all has been said and done!

The earth-life fades in its sin and pain;
But whatever of sweet and pure,
Breathed over its pallor and flushed its gloom
Surviveth forevermore.
O, not as the ghost of a mortal joy,
But as Joy herself from the dead
Upraised to the clear, calm courts of Heaven,
With a halo around her head;
'Tis only the vile and the sad shall die
With the wane of an earthly sun,
And pass like a vision as man awakes,
When all has been said and done!

Do you think you have lost your days for aye
In the heart of the woods of spring,
By that seaside town that is glimpsed through mist,
Like the white of a petrel's wing?
Do you think that the patter of tiny feet
Shall never come back again,
And that those whom the spite of Death had killed
Are in sooth forever slain?
Look up! look up! as the Hope commands,
From the ruth of the angels won;
The earth-woe fades like a dream o' the night,
When all has been said and done!

O, God, we wander in devious ways,
Till the end comes, stern and stark;
We lift our voices of useless wail
From the depths of the hollow Dark;
Yet the Christ is there, though we see him not,
But only when sorrow lowers
Wildest we feel through the hollow Dark
A strange, warm hand in ours;
And a voice is heard in the music of Heaven,
Saying: "Courage and hope, O, son!
The earth-woe fades like a dream o' the night,
When all has been said and done!"

CITIZEN RIGHTS.

BY SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D. D.

SENATOR BOUTWELL, in his speech in the United States Senate, February 18th, 1875, on the resolution proposing to admit Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback as senator-elect from Louisiana, quoted that clause of the Fourteenth Amendment which declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside"; and also its first prohibition, which says that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." As reported in *The Congressional Record*, he then proceeded to say:

"What is the first immunity of a citizen of the United States? The first immunity is that he is a citizen of the state where he resides, and, therefore, the Government of the United States is clothed with the power of dealing with its own citizens, to enter, by its law and the power of its law, into every state and *secure to every citizen there his rights as a citizen of that state.* If that be not so, then this constitutional amendment is a failure. . . . The Supreme Court of the United States, in the Slaughter-house case, has taken a different view; and what do you say of the Supreme Court if it has taken a different view? I respect the courts, the decisions of courts, the mandates of courts; but then the law, as laid down by the Supreme Court, will not stand the test of time and scrutiny. . . . I cannot but believe that in future times there will be a court which will say that it is *the duty of the Government of the United States to protect its own citizens in the several states in all their rights as citizens of the several states.*"

The New Orleans Slaughter-house case, referred to by Senator Boutwell, made an occasion for the judicial interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment. The direct question before the Supreme Court was whether the charter granted by the legislature of Louisiana to The Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-house Company was consistent with this amendment. The Court decided that it was, and in giving the reasons for this opinion it explained the scope and application of the amendment. Two pr three extracts from the opinion will sufficiently indicate the view of the Court. Having quoted and briefly commented upon the definition of citizenship given in the Fourteenth Amendment, the Court said:

"The next observation is more important in view of the arguments of counsel in the present case. It is that the distinction between citizenship of the United States and citizenship of a state is clearly recognized and continued. Not only may a man be a citizen of the United States without being a citizen of a state, but an important element is necessary to convert the former into the latter. He must reside within the state to make him a citizen of it; but it is only necessary that he should be born or naturalized in the United States to be a citizen of the Union. It is quite clear, then, that there is a citizenship of the United States and a citizenship of a state, which are distinct from each other and which depend upon different characteristics or circumstances in the individual."

The Court, having quoted the clause of the amendment which declares that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," further said:

"Of the privileges and immunities of the citizen of the United States and of the privileges and immunities of the citizen of the state, and what they respectively are, we will presently consider; but we wish to state here that it is only the *former* which arepl aced by this clause under the protection of the Federal Constitution, and that the *latter*, whatever they may be, are not intended to have any additional protection by this paragraph of the amendment. If, then, there is a difference between the privileges and immunities belonging to a citizen of the United States *as such* and those belonging to the citizen of a state *as such*, the latter must rest for their security and protection where they have heretofore rested, so far as this paragraph is concerned, for they receive no additional aid from it."

Following this we have a general statement of the privileges and immunities which depend on state citizenship, and in regard to the same the Court proceeded to say:

"It would be the vainest show of learning to attempt to prove by citations of authority that up to the adoption of the recent amendments no claim or pretense was set up that those rights depended on the Federal Government for their existence or protection beyond the very few express limitations which the Federal Constitution imposed upon the states—such, for instance, as the prohibition against *ex post facto* laws, bills of attainder, and laws impairing the obligation of contracts. But, with these and a few other restrictions, the entire domain of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the states, as above defined, lay within the constitutional and legislative power of the states and without that of the Federal Government. Was it the purpose of the framers of the Fourteenth Amendment, by the simple declaration that no state shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, to transfer the security and protection of all the civil rights which have been mentioned from the states to the Federal Government? And where it is declared that Congress shall have power to enforce that article, was it intended to bring within the power of Congress the entire domain of civil rights heretofore belonging exclusively to the states? . . . We are convinced that no such results were intended by the Congress which proposed these amendments nor by the legislatures of the states which ratified them."

From these passages and others of a similar nature found in the same deliverance we gather following propositions: 1. That under our duplicate system of government there are two distinct kinds or forms of citizenship—the one that of the United States and the other that of the particular state in which the person resides. 2. That the rights which pertain to the latter citizenship, being distinct from those which pertain to the former, are to be defined and defended by state constitutions and laws. 3. That in respect to these rights, as thus defined, the General Government has no jurisdiction whatever, except such as is limited to enforcing the restrictions imposed by the Constitution upon state authority. On the basis of these propositions the Court held that the question raised in the New Orleans Slaughter-house case belonged exclusively to the State of Louisiana. In answer to the complaint of Mrs. Bradwell that she had by the State of Illinois been deprived of the right to practice law in the courts of that state the Court also held that this right was not covered by the Fourteenth Amendment, that it "in no sense depended on citizenship of the United States," and, hence, that it was purely a matter for the regulation of state law.

Senator Boutwell, dissenting from these views of the Supreme Court, claims that the effect of the Fourteenth Amendment is to make it "the duty of the Government of the United States to protect its own citizens *in the several states in all their rights as citizens of the several states.*" His proposition makes a clean sweep through all the rights existing under our system of state governments and places them all under the protection of the General Government. The rights which grow out of the family relations, embracing those of husbands and wives and parents and children; the rights of property in respect to acquisition, possession, use, and disposal, whether by gift, bargain, or bequest; the rights that stand connected with the various forms of legal contracts; the rights of person as against every species of lawless assault; the rights that relate to the elective franchise in the several states; the rights that belong to the remedial provisions of law, by which injuries are punished and justice maintained—indeed, *all* the rights which it is possible for a person, being a citizen of the United States, to have *as* the citizen of a state are included in the Senator's statement. It is the duty of the General Government to protect them all. Not one is excepted. We are not quibbling with the Senator's words, but simply evolving their contents. It is not at all surprising that he should favor legislation by Congress for the regulation of inns, public conveyances, theaters, other places of amusement, public schools, institutions of charity, cemeteries, and state juries. There is no doubt about the power of Congress to regulate these matters, if it has jurisdiction over *all* the rights of persons who, being United States citizens, are also citizens of the state in which they reside.

It, moreover, follows, as a necessary inference, that there are no legal powers possessed by the states in respect to the rights of their own citizens that are not equally possessed by the General Government. The former can do nothing in defining and defending citizen rights which the latter cannot equally do. The states have no jurisdiction or duty that is exclusively theirs and no sphere of action which Congress may not at its discretion invade under the sanction of the Constitution. There is not a solitary right of citizenship left absolutely to their control. What is this but a theoretical consolidation and centralization of all governmental powers in the General Government and a consequent reduction of the states to the position of mere counties or municipalities? If such be not their position in practice, it is because Congress does not choose to exercise its powers to their fullest extent. As the Supreme Court well said, in allusion to such a doctrine: "It radically changes the whole theory of the relations of the state and federal governments to each other and of both these governments to the people." Instead of amending the Constitution by the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, the legislatures that voted for it voted for revolutionizing the whole system and making it essentially another thing.

The logic of Senator Boutwell in support of his opinion is quite as extraordinary as the opinion itself. Starting out with the premise, distinctly stated in the Fourteenth Amendment, that all persons who are citizens of the United States are also citizens of the particular state in which they reside, he slips in the word "therefore" between his premise and conclusion, as if the former proved the latter. Let the Senator's language speak for itself. We quote it as follows:

"The first immunity [of a citizen of the

United States] is that he is a citizen of the state where he resides, and, *therefore*, the Government of the United States is clothed with the power of dealing with its own citizens, to enter by its law and by the power of its law into every state and secure to every citizen there his rights *as a citizen of that state*."

It is undoubtedly true that the General Government has the power to protect in every state the citizen of the United States in all the rights and privileges which belong to him in his character as such; but does it follow that the General Government has the same power to protect the same person in the rights and privileges that pertain to him as the citizen of a particular state? Because the General Government can do one thing, does it necessarily follow that it can do another thing? Because citizenship is duplicate—one form of it being that of the United States and the other that of a particular state—does it follow that the protective power which applies to the former equally applies to the latter? Because the Fourteenth Amendment guarantees upon the condition of residence the status of state citizenship to every person who is a citizen of the United States, does it follow from this naked fact that it clothes Congress with power to regulate and secure all the rights of this state citizenship? Is the mere definition of the two citizenships a general grant of legislative power over all the rights that pertain to both? Does the definition confer the unlimited jurisdiction claimed by Senator Boutwell? We had always supposed that the Constitution, when making a grant of powers, did so by express language or by necessary implication, and not by mere definitions or by inferences drawn therefrom. United States citizenship in the definition of the Constitution is associated with state citizenship in a particular state upon the condition of residence; but this manifestly is no grant of power to Congress to regulate all the rights of that state citizenship. If there be such a power, we must find it elsewhere, under some distinct head conferring jurisdiction.

It is well to bear in mind that the right of a citizen of the United States upon the condition of residence to become a citizen of a particular state antedates the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment. This amendment did not originate the right, but simply stated it more definitely. The principle of a general citizenship of the Union with the right to a local citizenship by residence in a particular state was clearly involved in that section of the Constitution which declares that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states." Justice Story, in his "Commentaries on the Constitution," says: "The intention of this clause was to confer on them [the citizens of each state], if one may say so, a general citizenship, and to communicate all the privileges and immunities which the citizens of the same state would be entitled to under the like circumstances." Under this section a citizen of Massachusetts, for example, by moving into the State of New York and there acquiring a residence, had a right to citizenship in the latter state and also to such privileges and immunities as were accorded by that state to its own citizens. And this is precisely the right which is reaffirmed, perhaps in better language, by the definition of citizenship given in the Fourteenth Amendment. The amendment in this particular simply expresses the old doctrine of all the states and of the Constitution itself.

Now, does this doctrine, whether in the old or the new form of statement, clothe the General Government with the power of regulating and protecting all the rights of state citizenship? Not at all. It does not, in either statement, determine what those rights shall be, or how they shall be regulated, or whether they shall be the same in all the states. It leaves these questions to the discretion of each state, subject only to the restrictions which the Constitution imposes; and outside of these restrictions the General Government has nothing to do with the question. Abolish the state governments altogether, or treat them as mere municipalities, and thus have but one system of legal authority in this country, like that of England or France, and then there will be no such status as state citizenship. All rights will then be simply those of United States citizens and all will fall under one jurisdiction.

Such, however, is not the structure of our political system. State governments in this system are as truly a fact as is the United States Government, and in their sphere they are as independent of it as it is of them in its sphere. Their spheres of action are distinct, were meant to be so, and must be kept so, or the whole system will be thrown into disorder and confusion. If it be true, as is clearly the fact, that Democrats of the Calhoun school were extremists in respect to the doctrine of state rights, it is equally true that Republicans of the school represented by Senator Boutwell are extremists in the opposite direction. Neither of these schools correctly expounds the Constitution of the United States. There are grave objections to both. The success of either is fatal to the system of government established under the Constitution. Bullets and bayonets at last became necessary to destroy one set of political heresies, and devoutly is it to be hoped that the same means may never be necessary to destroy the other set. The General Government, as administered by the party that for a series of years has been in power, has acquired the habit of interfering with matters which, under the Constitution, belong to the state governments. It has in many respects made itself a sort of police officer in state affairs and undertaken work which it is not fitted to perform and cannot perform without exceeding the boundary of its powers. This course, though widely different from that which led to secession and finally to war, is not less repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AS A POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

BY F. B. SANBORN.

The long-continued and almost complete withdrawal of Wendell Phillips from the platform this winter gives an increased value to any speech that he happens to make. Hence, his appearance at the Social Science meeting last week, when he rose to criticise Mr. Bradford's paper on the national banks and to advance his own theory of the currency and the rate of interest, was hailed with satisfaction, even by those who least agreed with him in his financial opinions. He spoke then in an off-hand way, but, of course, with some preparation, and in support of the views put forth by him last year on the currency question. What he said was instantly met by the economists present—Messrs. Atkinson, Endicott, Carroll, J. S. Ropes, etc.—with a courteous but firm contradiction; and the debate was found so entertaining that the Social Science Association, or, rather, the finance department of it, which had called the meeting to listen to Mr. Bradford, called another special meeting yesterday to hear Mr. Phillips set forth his doctrine more methodically. This he did in a written paper — an unusual form for his public utterances. But, as might have been expected, he did not confine himself to his paper. He omitted much that appears in print and said much which did not get reported, some of his happiest illustrations and some of his most untenable proposals having been made extempore in the heat of speaking. The main features of his plan are: 1. To deprive national banks of the power to issue bills, making the Government greenbacks the only paper currency, and to make these greenbacks receivable for debts due the Government. 2. To allow anybody who pleased to borrow money of the Government by depositing national bonds as security, paying as interest a low rate, three or four per cent. 3. After a while, to allow landholders, as well as bondholders, to borrow of the Government in the same way, pledging their land as security to half its value by appraisal for taxes, paying the same low rate of interest, which should be taken out in discount at the time of the loan. This scheme, just as Mr. Phillips wrote it out, appears in full this morning in *The Advertiser*, to which it was furnished in advance. Other newspapers report some of his extempore remarks when he wandered from his manuscript (as he did very often) and in the animated discussion that began as soon as Mr. Phillips sat down. The whole makes an interesting episode in the public eloquence of this unrivaled orator and may deserve the attention of your readers.

A word at the outset respecting the society before which Mr. Phillips spoke and of those members of it who took part in these debates. Nearly ten years ago there was organized in Boston an American Social Science Association, in imitation of the British society of that name, founded by Lord Brougham, the Hills, and other British Reformers, about 1857. Mr. Phillips was one of the first members and took part in the meeting at which it was organized, in October, 1865. He has since spoken occasionally at its general meetings —the last time on the "Education of Women," in May, 1873, when what he said excited much attention from the way in which he censured Harvard University and its president, Dr. Eliot. The Association is organized with five departments or sections, to one of which are assigned all questions relating to trade and finance, and of this department Mr. David A. Wells, of Connecticut, is chairman, as he is also president of the whole association. Other members of this department committee are Messrs. John M. Forbes, J. S. Ropes, Gamaliel Bradford, Edward Atkinson, George Walker, and Professors Walker and Sumner, of New Haven. Mr. Forbes is the railroad capitalist, who has lately been conspicuous in setting the affairs of Western railroads straight. Mr. Ropes is a retired merchant, whose fortune was made in the Russia trade and who was himself for years a resident of Russia—a philologist as well as an economist and lately president of the Boston Board of Trade. Mr. Atkinson has long been concerned in cotton manufacturing. Messrs. Bradford and Walker have been bankers and are writers of high authority on financial topics, as are also the two Yale professors. This department committee was organized about a year since, but has held few public meetings.

The audience yesterday was by no means made up wholly of persons familiar with the subject, nor even of members of the Association. Mr. Wells was unable to preside, and in his place the chair was taken by Mr. Bradford, who treated Mr. Phillips's heresies with great courtesy. Among the hearers were many of the so-called labor reformers of Massachusetts—a small party, comprising almost every form of crude opinion on the money question, but all inclining toward inflation and plenty of money. Mr. Phillips makes himself in some degree the spokesman of this party, seeming to consider that the cause of labor, as against capital, is good enough to excuse many extravagances of statement and errors of political economy. Like them, he declared himself in favor of an unlimited paper currency—of "introducing the Declaration of Independence into finance." Being asked if he meant to say that "all dollars are created equal," he assented, and such certainly was the force of his argument. He quoted Bonamy Price to show that those who use paper money should be allowed to have as much as they pleased. He would have fewer checks and bills of exchange, no bank bills at all, and more greenbacks—say $1,250,000,000 of them. He would lower the whole rate of interest in the country, partly by "making money plenty" and partly by having a low rate fixed by Government for its own loans to landholders and bondholders. And a low rate of interest Mr. Phillips considers the one great want of our country. England, he said, has the advantage of us in manufactures not by cheap labor, but by cheap money. The English rate of interest he claimed to be less than five per cent., the American rate not less than ten; and it was this double rate in the United States which had brought us to financial ruin.

It seemed that about a third part of the audience agreed with Mr. Phillips, or thought they did; another third part looked upon him as grossly in error; and the rest of them had no very definite opinion about it one way or the other. Of those who spoke in the debate—Messrs. Atkinson, Endicott, Homer, Carroll, etc. — nearly all took issue with Mr. Phillips. Many more will do so upon reading his paper as printed. Probably nine-tenths of the members of the Social Science Association disagree with him, and some of them will perhaps answer him at the Detroit meeting on the 11th of May next, when Mr. D. A. Wells will preside, make an address, and introduce some financial essays by other economists. Meanwhile, the country can be studying the plan of the great orator at their leisure.

BOSTON, MASS, March 4th, 1875.

THE FAST.

BY MARY E. C. WYETH.

TEMPTED and tried, O blessed Lord, for me,
For me, thy recreant, base, ungrateful child?
Oh! thus on mountain hight, in dreary wild,
Was it *for me* the Tempter strove with thee?

And thou didst firm resist, and vanquish all
The Accuser's wiles, the Adversary's power;
And, gathering strength for thy supremest hour,
O'ercame the Tempter, burst temptations, thrall.

For me, for me, Thou did'st it all for me—
Endured the bitter Fast, the trial bore
In cruel scorn and mock'ry sharp and sore,
Oh! depth of love! oh! wondrous mystery!

How shall I thank Thee, O thou loving One,
Thou my sin-bearer, thou my sacrifice,
Who with Thy precious blood has paid the price
Of my soul's ransom and my freedom won?

How shall I prove my gratitude and love?
In grief and tears for sore transgressions past
Shall I with painful sighings keep the Fast
And smite with sorrowing cries the Throne above?

Ah! no; not such a Fast, my blessed Lord,
Thy love approves, Thy saving grace demands.
Unto Thy finished work presumptuous hands
Can add no stroke. So be Thy power adored

Thou lov'st a Fast whose holy calm shall be
Abiding, in the meek, abaséd heart
Whose pure desire in every inward part
Shall fair reflect the light derived from Thee

Oh! let me then, to blest obedience awed,
Anoint my head with pleasant oil of joy,
And every power in service sweet employ
To keep a Fast acceptable to God.

AN EJECTED ROYALIST.

BY THE REV. FREDERIC M. BIRD.

Among the sacred poets of the seventeenth century the name of Joseph Beaumont deserves a better place than it has. He was a great man in his own day, successful, honored, powerful; but that which he did not consider the serious business of his life, and pursued, as it were, by accident in idle hours of comparative youth, constitutes his only title to remembrance now.

He was of a good Leicestershire family and related to Francis Beaumont, the dramatist. His father was a younger son, who had gone into manufactures at Hadleigh, in Suffolk. There Joseph was born, in 1615. At fifteen he entered Peterhouse College, Cambridge; distinguished himself there, became a fellow and tutor, from which posts he was violently retired when the Parliament, in 1644, gave the Earl of Manchester orders "to garble and model the University." His compliments had before this been paid to the rising party in an historical work (which appeared in 1641) on the age succeeding Theodosius: "The fatal disasters of all these rebellious men and the final success of Honorius proclaim aloud to the whole world what they may expect who, having sold their consciences to ambition, rely only upon human policy and mortal strength; and what those shall receive who, faithfully defending Christ's truth and Church, fix their trust in piety and Catholick religion; as also what issue infallibly follows upon disloyalty and what protection secures lawful authority." Unterrified by this warning, the Puritans went on with their work, took possession at Cambridge, and relegated Mr. Beaumont to private life.

It is now that he becomes interesting. Retired to his native place, his occupation gone, his classic shades and beloved books out of reach, he began to woo the muses. But the muse most open to wooing was not

wholly a peaceful one. In those days Religion went armed and her discourse was polemic. It was at his peril that Beaumont read prayers in his father's house and preached every Sunday to a little band of loyalists. He may be pardoned for looking back regretfully to the sober joys he had lost:

"What, does thy study lure thee
Within it to immure thee?
Alas! vain project! Plunder
Has broke that plot in sunder:
Cambridge, thy genuine Mother,
Is forced to be no other
But step-dame, and reject thee,
Though once she did elect thee.
*'Tis well God does not fashion
By man's his Reprobation.*"

This last couplet is a neat fling at the theology of his enemies. For those whose sympathies naturally run to the weakest dog in the fight there is something edifying in the spectacle of a man who, being put down, will not stay down; who is resigned to the inscrutable providence of God, but not to what he considers the injustice of men; who manfully hurls his defiance at his conquerors and tells them what he thinks of them and their victory. To this mood we owe Beaumont's first poem, and one of the finest of that age, not forgetting that Herbert, Vaughan, and Quarles were his contemporaries. If the stoicism of it be somewhat compulsory, it is, at least, well sustained.

"HOME.

"What is house and what is home,
Where with freedom thou hast room,
And may'st to all tyrants say,
'This you cannot take away'?
'Tis no thing with doors and walls,
Which at every earthquake falls;
No fair towns, whose princely fashion
Is but plunder's invitation;
No stout marble structure, where
Walls Eternity do dare;
No brass gates, no bars of steel,
Though Time's teeth they scorn to feel:
Brass is not so bold as Pride,
If on Power's wings it ride;
Marble 's not so hard as spite
Armed with lawless strength and might.
Right and just possession be
Potent names, when Laws stand free;
But if once that rampart fall
Stoutest thieves inherit all:
To be rich and weak 's a sure
And sufficient forfeiture."

Beaumont had no connection or sympathy with the Cambridge Platonists, but what follows is very much in their style. Henry More, with whom he afterward had a disputation, for which he received the thanks of the University, would have been charmed with the quietism of these verses:

"Seek no more abroad, say I,
House and home, but turn thine eye
Inward, and observe thy breast:
There alone dwells solid rest.
That 's a close immurèd tower
Which can mock all hostile power.
To thyself a tenant be,
And inhabit safe and free.
Say not that this house is small,
Girt up in a narrow wall:
In a cleanly sober mind
Heaven itself full room doth find.
The infinite Creator can
Dwell in it; and may not man?
Here content make thy abode
With thyself and with thy God.
Here in this sweet privacy
May'st thou with thyself agree,
And keep house in peace, though all
The Universe's fabric fall.
No disaster can distress thee,
Nor no fury dispossess thee.
Let all war and plunder come,
Still may'st thou dwell safe at home.
Home is everywhere to thee,
Who canst thine own dwelling be:
Yea, though ruthless Death assail thee,
Still thy lodging will not fail thee;
Still thy soul's thine own; and she
To a house removed shall be,
An eternal house above,
Walled, and roofed, and paved with Love.
There shall these mud-walls of thine,
Gallantly repaired, outshine
Mortal stars: no stars shall be
In that heaven but such as thee."

"To what base uses may we come at last!" Such might have been the complaint of this sturdy Orthodox Churchman had he foreseen that after two centuries his name and writings would be preserved and known chiefly through fragments of this poem and one other in certain Unitarian collections (*e. g.*, Dr. J. F. Clarke's "Disciples' Hymn Book," 430, 431). The other runs thus in the original:

"Hope, though slow she be, and late,
Yet outruns swift Time and Fate;
And aforehand loves to be
With most remote Futurity.
Hope, though she dies,
Immortal is,
And in Fruition's fruit doth fairer rise.
"Hope is comfort in distress;
Hope is in misfortune bliss;
Hope in sorrow is delight;
Hope is day in darkest night.
Nor wonder at
This riddling knot,
For Hope is everything which she is not."

The only poem Beaumont himself put forth was "Psyche, or Love's Mystery, displaying the Intercourse betwixt Christ and the Soul," which has the questionable honor of being the longest metrical production in the language. Long as it is, it was written in less than a year—from April, 1647, to March 18, 1648—" and published *early* in 1664"; though how that could be does not easily appear, if we consider that printers are human and that it takes time to set type. A second edition, revised and enlarged, in 24 cantos, appeared in 1702, after Beaumont's death. This contains nearly 40,000 lines.

In his preface (1648) the author, with characteristic coolness, tells how "Psyche" came to be written. "The turbulence of these times having deprived me of my wonted accommodations of study, I deliberated, *for the avoiding of meer idleness*, [his own italics], what task I might safeliest presume upon, without the society of books, and concluded upon composing this Poem."

After such a warning at the start, one expects little from the poem; but this huge performance really contains brilliant passages. Of course, it fell under its own weight. Said to have been once popular, its readers for a century and a half past have been very few. Yet Pope's dictum upon it is remembered. "There are in it a great many flowers well worth gathering and a man who has the art of stealing wisely will find his account in reading it." That this judgment is not without foundation might be proved by citations, did our space permit. But we confine ourselves to a few verses, wherein Beaumont's compliments are again paid to the then dominant party and their ecclesiastical system.

"What though its walls be poor? what though the room
As yet be scant? the simple fabric is
His *Holy Church*, his sublunary home,
His sweet though but his earthly Paradise:
Though other piles be fair, God chooseth none
To be his temple but his *Church* alone.

"The fond Schismatick and Heretick fry
Flatter their conventincling cells in vain,
As if the sneaking arms of privacy
The great and *Catholick Spirit* could contain;
Or he in snarling several sects could dwell
Who Union's is and Peace's closest Seal.

* * * * * * *

"O that the foolish world so far would learn
Its own felicity as but to know
The evil that bears it! could they once discern
That in the Church's mount it groweth, how
Could madness be so mad as once to think
To find it in a conventicle's sink!"

He has a word to say about persecution. It makes a good deal of difference whose ox is gored. Those that are down always appreciate the beauties of toleration and the wickedness of suppressing other people's consciences. But he is fierce enough in his remonstrances:

"Shame then, the dregs of shame, all prouréd be
On their bold souls who shall hereafter by
The ammunition of barbarity
Religion's peaceful quarrel fortify;
Who not by prayers, but armies, shall beseech,
Who not by tongues, but cannon's roar, shall preach.

"Whose *Church* shall grow so *Militant* indeed,
That it by nothing but by war can stand;
The flames of whose hell-kindled zeal shall feed
Upon and quite devour the *altar*; and
Its wild combustion spread to Court and Bar,
Till Throne and Laws in ashes buried are."

Beaumont was plainly an irreconcilable. But he was lucky enough to find a like-minded friend in Dr. Wren, Bishop of Ely, who took a fancy to him and ever after showered benefits upon him. This zealous patron he celebrates in several poems, and says:

"Next to thy devotions, spend
Thy holiest powers upon thy friend."

In 1643—6-7 Wren gave him two livings and a canonry and prebend. These at the time brought but barren honor, being, of course, in possession of the Puritans. In his cynical poem "Wishes" (which we have already quoted) he recounts various objects of ambition, and concludes that the clerical variety, like the rest, is vain:

"Would'st, if thou could'st come by it,
Thy Living hold in quiet,
And by its profits treasure
Up fuel for thy pleasure?
Fondling, how thou mistakest
Thy happiness, and makest
Thy gain thy loss! Th' hast gained
Not to be spent and pained
With mystick cares: most mighty
Heroes who knew the weighty
Burthen of souls have faster
Fled from the name of pastor
Than unfledged brats now hasten
Upon this charge to fasten."

When times changed he retracted this judgment, as also the following:

"Do wedlock's locks invite thee
In chaste sweets to delight thee?
But what if thou dost marry
Millions of cares, and carry
Thy single freedom's treasure
Into a chain for pleasure,
Of which sole death can ease thee,
A friend which scarce will please thee."

For, having become domestic chaplain to Bishop Wen, he married in 1650 the wealthy step-daughter of that indefatigable patron, and for the next ten years lived in great comfort and respectability at his wife's country house and wrote no more verses. At the Restoration he became D.D. and King's chaplain; master of Peterhouse, 1663; divinity professor, 1670; besides holding sundry parishes. He had what he liked best—lettered ease and scholastic dignity. At Cambridge he lived to a great age, full of honors, and died of one of his own sermons, in 1699.

Yet the spectacle of the mighty and earned college don is less attractive than that of the stout young royalist, proscribed and banished (for Cambridge was his home, his adopted country), but unsubdued; and perhaps his best work, though he did not think so, was done in those years of poverty and obscurity. Two large MS. books of verse, one of them containing *Cathemerina*, or daily devotions, fell, nigh a century after, into the hands of one J. G., who published selections from them in a thin quarto, 1749. On this little-known volume and on "Psyche" rests what there is of Beaumont's fame. Some of the minor pieces make one wish that many others had not been consigned to oblivion and feel that the fame might have been greater had the author cared to have it so. Here, for instance, is

"AN EVENING HYMN.

"Never yet could careless sleep
On Love's watchful eyelid creep;
Never yet could gloomy night
Damp his eye's immortal light;
Love is his own Day, and sees
Whatsoe'er himself doth please.
Love his piercing look can dart
Through the shades of my dark heart,
And read plainer far than I
All the spots which there do lie.
Pardon then what thou dost see,
Mighty Love, in wretched me:
Let the sweet wrath of thy ray
Chide my sinful night to day;
To the blessed day of Grace
Whose dear East smiles in thy face.
So no powers of darkness shall
In this night my soul appall;
So shall I the sounder sleep,
'Cause my heart awake I keep,
Meekly waiting upon Thee,
Whilst Thou deign'st to watch for me."

EDUCATION BY CONTACT.

BY THE REV. JOHN MONTEITH.

TWENTY years ago, near Savin Rock, in the vicinity of New Haven, there lived a quiet, industrious, hard-working farmer, whose residence was a well-known landmark to those students who learned to

"Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale."

Those were the days when comfort, rather than speed, fashioned the keels of the Yale navy. Of this sort were the old "Thulia," "Rowena," and "Undine"—boats familiar to an undergraduate of ante-war time; and not seldom, with a gentle passenger-list of even number with the uniformed crew, one of these crafts might be seen cautiously, under the command "Avast," nearing the rock where in full view the cottage of this farmer lifted its quaint, modest form. Here, with a tugging toil known only to a New England farmer, and by virtue of commercial fertilizers and whole schools of fertilizing fish, he wrung from his sandy acres strawberries and cream for New Haven homes. In the course of time the difficulties of production rendered his home on the Sound less attractive and his spirit restless and speculative. Impatient of a species of farming that involved a constant war between sorrel and useful crops, he sought a new home and richer acres in one of the interior counties of Missouri. Here plantations lie in perpendicular superposition, so that when the surface has become barren by continued cropping an enterprising Yankee can set his plow a few inches deeper and lift to its place a new farm with a virgin soil.

It is needless to say that the same qualities that brought success on the beach at Savin Rock have won for the Missouri Yankee a better fortune in the state of his adoption. Here he has filled several places of public trust and is at present the honored president of our State Board of Agriculture. Few of our citizens are more widely respected. He is a genial, simple hearted, cultivated, educated gentleman.

Where was he educated? At what college did he graduate? These are the inevitable questions of a certain large class who have been trained to the notion that the school is the exclusive educator.

He was not educated at Yale; and who is educated at Yale or at any other school? He never thumbed Liddell's lexicon or learned to toddle over the strange measures of "*Ton d'appa—melomme—nos prosephe*," etc., led by the firm hand of our excellent and lamented Professor Hadley. He stoutly avers that his entire schooling was limited to three months in a Connecticut country school-house of forty years ago. And such schools as old Connecticut even had then!

Still, he is well educated. As farmer, as school director, as legislator, he has demonstrated that he possesses developed and disciplined faculties.

Educated is he also in another sense. He has acquired very much of the *technique* of the schools. He reads well; speaks naturally and impressively; converses intelligently; is versed in the common forms and usages of the law; is a capital presiding officer; and, what is more than can be said of every teacher or student of book grammar, he speaks and converses with grammatical accuracy.

If we only knew at what particular school such an education may be had, how we would crowd that institution with a thick throng of our growing boys. It surprises us to find this school all around us, just as "heaven lies about us in our infancy"; the school from which most parents carefully exclude their boys until they are "educated"; the school of facts, not philosophies; the school of things, not theories; the great free public school where all influences, good and bad, give their varied lessons; the school of men and children, of books, newspapers, magazines, platforms, and pulpits; the school that knows no vacations and where terms never begin and never end. Here is where the subject of this sketch got his education. In a recent conversation he declared, with striking emphasis, that he had received his education by contact, and not from any particular school. Now this is rank heresy to the old orthodox pedagogue, and there must be a slight tinge of guilt upon the soul of any man who dares to be educated in any except the good old way.

After all, there is nothing very remarkable about the experience of this man. He has simply attained, without the help of the school, what some men acquire with the help of the school, and what very many come to possess in spite of what the school does for them. The fact is, the mere book and school educator is altogether too arrogant. He invariably claims for the pedagogical process what can only be achieved by contact with men and things. His notion of education is narrow and distorted. With him it is the successful accomplishment of a definite curriculum of disciplinary branches; while in reality education is the acquired and unconscious facility with which a man's natural powers operate in all the necessary relations of life. So that most of us, after we have completed the circuit of the curriculum, find that we are just beginning our education. Hitherto our life has been spent among books; now we must bring it into contact with things. Notably is this distinction to be observed in the theologue fresh from the school of the prophets, stuffed with Edwards and Vinet. He comes to us bristling with theological points. He measures us all by the square and compass of the theological scientists. With sympathetic patience we hear him tell us that we are all precisely what we know we all are not, in the hope that we may some time be profited by his utterances, when, in contact with things as they are, he has been jostled and rubbed and loosened until he loses his sharp points, parts with his angles, and imbibes a little of the humor of real life. To get into this condition many school-made men have a vast amount of unlearning to do.

It may be interesting in this connection to turn to the sensible essay of Professor Huxley on "Descartes's 'discourse touching the method of using one's reason rightly and of seeking scientific truth.'"

"Which," the essay remarks, "at once an autobiography and a philosophy, clothes the deepest thought in language of exquisite harmony, simplicity, and clearness." In this remarkable discourse Descartes is quoted as saying: "As soon as I was old enough to be set free from the government of my teachers I entirely forsook the study of letters, and, determining to seek no other knowledge than that which I could discover within myself or in the great book of the world, I spent the remainder of my youth in traveling, in seeing courts and armies, in the society of people of different humors and conditions, in gathering varied experience, in testing myself by the chances of fortune, and in always trying to profit by my reflections on what happened. . . . . And I always had an intense desire to learn how to distinguish truth from falsehood, in order to be clear about my actions and to walk surefootedly in this life."

Here is indicated in vivid lines the true elements of a genuine education. An active mind, brought into contact with facts at first hand—this is the real school. And is not this precisely the way in which Beecher and Collyer and Abraham Lincoln were educated? The first may have had his faculties stimulated by the atmosphere, possibly by the curriculum of the school. The others may have enjoyed little or no benefit of this sort. All, doubtless, would claim that, like Descartes, they had been chiefly educated by contact with the world as it is "in the society of people of different humors and conditions, in gathering varied experience."

By exalting this view of education we shall not disparage the school—meaning thereby the college, as well as the common school. We shall rather oblige the school to be more natural, practical, sensible, real. There can be no true education which is not intensely practical. Let us, then, have Latin and Greek and pure mathematics so long as they will help the mind to lay a closer grip upon facts and things; but no longer. Simply for their own sake few men who expect to live in this life have time to meddle with them.

But if the school can do more to introduce immediately to things, instead of mediately through dogmas about things, we may be less awkward and more facile when we come into the intimate society of things to begin the work of our higher and truer education.

So, also, while we cling to the school and try to remedy its defects, we may learn to value and honor those men "who have not had the advantages of an education," and to be more heartily ashamed of many things in ourselves who have.

Charged like a Leyden jar, the world-school lies about us always ready to discharge to him who lays upon it a proper and sympathetic touch.

Henceforth, under the advantages of our present civilization, there is no excuse for the want of universal education. The school is handy; its doors are open to all; the tuition fee is simply—contact.

SMOKING WICKS.

BY THE REV. MOSES SMITH.

In Bible imagery every church is a candlestick or lampholder, every Christian is a lamp, and Christ walks among the candlesticks to see if the lamps are properly cared for. Oriental lamps—mere shallow cups of oil, with wicks leaning against the sides—required frequent replenishing as well as trimming, or they would become "smoking flax." The oil-vessel was an essential concomitant if any continuous light was to be secured. The imperative direction in Exodus (xxvii, 20) was: "Command the children of Israel that they bring thee pure oil-olive, beaten for the light, to cause the lamp to burn always." In the panoramic vision of Zechariah (4th chap.) two living olive trees, one on each side of the candlestick, were ceaselessly pouring fresh oil into the "golden bowl" or lamp-cup. In Revelation (xi, 4) the olive trees have themselves become the candlesticks. The churches are no longer mere receptacles of grace, much less dead sticks. They are living, oil-producing trees; trees amid whose evergreen foliage and on the tips of all whose boughs pure jets of holy flame ceaselessly shine.

Nothing is more offensive to decent people than lamp-smoke. Nothing more positively marks negligence in the home and degradation of character also than an untrimmed, smoking, and smoke-begrimed lamp. This is, however, the actual condition of every negligent disciple of Jesus Christ. Such an individual cannot be a nullity. He has a flame of divine fire in his soul. If that flame cannot burn freely, "a shining light," it will be a smoking wick, offensive to men and a reproach to God.

About the first impulse of everybody is to extinguish a waning, smoking lamp. No literal assurances could so strongly express the kind forbearance, the "mercy-enduring-forever" of Jesus Christ, as the simile "smoking flax shall he not quench." Christ among his people, like the cry "Behold the bridegroom cometh," is an inspiration to lamp-trimming and to the inquiry respecting oil.

Three conditions of successful lamp-burning are divinely enjoined upon all Christians. First of all, ventilation. Any lamp will smoke or go out unless it has a supply of air. "No man when he hath lighted a candle putteth it under a bushel, but on a candlestick." No man can be what he ought to be unless he is where he ought to be. The natural place for every Christian is in the church, along with other Christians, and doing Christian work. This is the candlestick on which God sets every lighted lamp. Any disciple who declines to act as a Christian and to be known as a Christian will smother the purest flame (he quenches the spirit) and will become a disgusting, smoking wick.

The best placed lamps, however, must be faithfully trimmed. So long as Christians continue in this world impurities will ever be attaching themselves to character. And these sooty accumulations, unless continuously removed, will ever be impeding the flame of love. The growing Christian finds occasion to trim his lamp every day, often many times in a day. In the Jewish tabernacle, covering above covering (four in all—linen, goat's-hair, sheep-skin, badger-skin) allowed no windows like modern houses, nor even the light of a canvass tent. The only real light in that edifice, by day or by night, was from the ever-burning lamps. Josephus, who was himself a priest, and surely ought to be authority respecting temple practices, says (Ant. B. 3, C. 8, 3): "Three of the lamps were to give light all day long, upon the sacred candlestick before God, and the rest were to be lighted at evening." Unless the lamp of godliness in any man's soul be, as of old, "ordered morning and evening," the light within him will be darkness. And the figure holds equally well in any community. Not directly is "the Sun of Righteousness" the light of earth. Of Heaven "the Lamb is the light thereof." But in this world the lamps are lighted "to shine in a dark place." Each one is set of God, as if upon the tower of a lighthouse, to guide souls darkly voyaging to eternity.

Merely trimming the wicks, however, with no additional supply of oil, can afford but sorry relief to a dying lamp. "Our lamps are going out," not "gone out," cried the foolish virgins, even while engaged in trimming. One of the soundest evidences of new vitality in any church is increased earnestness in seeking spiritual supplies. "Sanctify them," prayed Christ, "through thy truth." The nearer any Christian gets to Heaven the more he longs after the Word of God. The fresh enthusiasm of good people during a true revival in studying the Bible, in speaking about its truths, and in listening to preaching is usually the most direct way of extending and deepening the interest. Numbers who have "cared for none of these things" are induced to share in the study and attend upon the services, by which they also become "lights in the world" and Christians "let their light shine" as never before. No man nor church can long continue "a shining light" save as "holding forth the Word of Life." Any so-called revival that only stirs men's sensibilities, without drawing fresher supplies from the olive tree of the sanctuary, is but trimming the wicks and will bring on a speedier blackness. But let any church strike deep its roots into the soil of divine truth, and the supply is inexhaustible. Be its burners never so numerous, each one may be "shining more and more unto the perfect day."

Fine Arts.

New York is about to lose the services of an artist who has done much toward the improvement of public taste by his decorative works in architecture, which many have learned to enjoy without knowing to whom they were indebted for the exquisite designs in many public places, and especially in Central Park. The artist in question is Mr. J. Wrey Mould, who, we are sorry to learn, has notified the Park Commissioners that he has accepted an offer to take the position of engineer and architect in chief to the Board of Public Works of the city of Lima, in Peru. Mr. Mould would doubtless prefer remaining in New York; and it is presumed he goes to Lima because he can better his fortunes, as we trust he will. He was the designer of much of the best ornamental architectural work in our great Park and there are many very creditable examples of his architectural talent in various parts of the city.

....St. Louis possesses a mayor, by the name of Brown, of extraordinarily good sense and good taste. Mrs. Clark Mills, wife of the sculptor, having offered to sell him a duplicate—or, rather, a replica—of the bronze equestrian statue of General Jackson which disgraces a public square in Washington, the mayor replies that the city is in no condition to make any purchases of statuary, and that until the streets are in a better condition he could not sanction any appropriation of public money for such a purpose. Mrs. Mills had sent him a photograph of the statue, and he waggishly informs her that he "fully appreciates the character and poise of the statue as something never attained before." The decision of the St. Louis mayor is worthy of hearty commendation. Let us first have well-paved, well-lighted, and clean streets before we think of decorating them with statuary. There is nothing that can so easily be done without as statues. New York has but three, outside of the Park, and they were paid for by private subscription, and neither of them represents a New Yorker.

....It is said that the trustees of the Boston Art Museum have voted to apply the proceeds of the sale of Senator Sumner's art legacy, amounting to four thousand dollars, to the purchase of casts of statues and bas-reliefs. It would be better to spend the whole sum for one good original painting or statue. Mr. Page has a partly-finished portrait of Mr. Sumner, for example, for which he had several sittings, and if the Boston Art Museum would give the artist a commission to finish this portrait they would do the cause of art and the memory of Sumner a better service than by the purchase of any quantity of plastic casts.

....The Metropolitan Art Museum is no longer kept open evenings, as it has been found that the class of persons for whose benefit it was intended did not visit it. The trustees are desirous of promoting the study of art, and have offered free admissions to the students of the National Academy of Design and to the female department of the Art School of the Cooper Institute. Its exhibitions should be altogether free or the admission should be not to exceed a dime, if the object is to improve the public taste.

....The *Tribune*, in mentioning some of the prominent paintings by American artists sold at Leavitt's, last week, speaks of "'The Cavalcade,' by J. W. Glass, an American painter we believe, but one whose name is almost unknown," etc. He was a New Yorker, who went to London about twenty years ago, where he at once gained distinction by his works, some of which were purchased by Prince Albert. But he had not been long there when he committed suicide, the cause, as it was reported, being an unrequited attachment.

....An "International Congress of American Artists" is announced to be held at Nancy, France, in July next, by the American Society of Paris. The object of the Congress is not specially interesting to artists, it being intended to bring together those who are interested in the subject of America prior to its discovery by Columbus. Any American may be enrolled as a member of the Congress by paying the sum of twelve francs to the American Society of Arts in Paris. It looks very much like a scheme for raising money.

....Millet the French peasant artist, who recently died, has left a son and an elder brother who are painters; but neither of them possesses the genius of the dead artist. It is a rather surprising fact that the French Government did not purchase any of Millet's works during his life time, although it has rarely failed to gain possession of the productions of French artists as soon as they have gained a reputation.

....The greater part of the water-color paintings and drawings which were exhibited last month at the galleries of the National Academy of Design have been transferred to the gallery of the Brooklyn Art Association, in Montague street. The private view and reception were given on Monday.

Personalities.

In one of Mr. Smalley's recent letters from London he says, in reference to Mr. Disraeli, who is nearly 70 and very far from being hearty: "Vigor of body and mind last to a most surprising age—surprising to a race of Americans brought up on hot bread and buckwheat cakes and bent on turning themselves into steam-engines." These are very strange remarks for an American like Mr. Smalley to make, who knows how long our public men last and how vigorous they are when they become octogenarians. There is ex-Governor Dix, who is five years older than Mr. Disraeli and a much heartier man; there is Mr. Bryant, past 80, still actively attending to his editorial duties; Peter Cooper, past 80 and full of energy; Commodore Vanderbilt, near 81 and an active manager of four of the largest railroads in the country and an active director in other companies; A. T. Stewart, who is older than Disraeli, actively conducting the largest dry goods business in the world. Mr. Bryant began the translation of Homer after he was 70; and the late Josiah Quincy, of Boston, at the age of ninety undertook the "Life of John Quincy Adams," which he completed and published. Presuming that all Americans do eat hot bread and buckwheat cakes, that sort of a diet cannot be regarded as unfavorable to longevity. English noblemen ought to be long lived, as they have nothing else to do but to keep themselves alive; but the oldest duke in the Peerage is the Duke of Montrose, who is only 76. Lord St. Leonards, who died recently at the age of 94, was all his life a hard-working lawyer and the son of a barber. In mentioning old and active New York business men, we should not forget Mr. N. T. Hubbard, of the Produce Exchange, who is 90, and is frequently seen down-town among the produce dealers; nor should we omit to mention among our public men George Bancroft, who is 75 and has not yet thought about being old.

....Now that Gen. Butler has been released from his public duties at Washington, he will have more leisure to make himself promiscuously useful. Doubtless he will begin a new career, though precisely how and where he will begin we cannot predict. He has given some very serviceable hints on the subject of traveling in a railroad car, which are worth remembering. He says he sits in the forward end of the car, for two reasons: first, to avoid the foul air which finds a vent at the other end, and, secondly, because there is less danger from telescoping. He prefers the left side, because the door opens to the left and he thereby avoids the draught. These are most sensible hints. They are just such prudent, practical observations as would have been made by the great man whose name he bears and whom he so little resembles in his manners. A man like General Butler could not be kept out of Parliament if he were an Englishman, for when one constituency dropped him he would go to another, just as John Bright and Mr. Gladstone did. When Manchester refused to re-elect Bright he went to Sheffield; and when Gladstone was rejected by Oxford he went to Lancashire, and when Lancashire refused him he found a constituency in Greenwich. Precisely where General Butler could have gone when he was dropped by Essex we do not know; but if the English representative system prevailed here of selecting a candidate without any respect to his place of residence, we have no doubt that General Butler could have found plenty of districts where he would have had a majority of voters—in South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, or Louisiana. As they will be wanting a couple of senators in the new State of Colorado next year, there will be a good opening for him out there. General Baker was elected a senator from Oregon while he was a resident of California.

....The London *Times* had the indiscretion to upbraid John Mitchell with having been on the side of the rebels when he was in this country. To which he replied: "I own the soft impeachment. *The Times* was a Confederate, and so were all the best men I knew in America." This is not complimentary to John Mitchell's American associates. He lived a long time in New York, where he published a paper, and herded mostly with Tammany Hall men and Irishmen generally. The best of them he says were Confederates. They will not be anxious, we should say, to renew their acquaintance with him when he returns here.

....The report that has been lately circulated here that Count Corti, the Italian ambassador at Washington, was to be transferred to London seems to be without foundation. A telegram from Rome gives an official contradiction to the rumor.

....We are very glad to see that Mr. W. S. Robinson has so far recovered his health as to be able to resume his "Warrington" letters in the Springfield *Republican*, which contain no indication of his late severe illness.

Science.

In a paper addressed to the French Academy of Sciences, Dr. Fordos gives the results of some experiments of his on tin vessels used in laboratories and hospitals, and even in private families, for infusions and similar purposes. These utensils generally contain lead in certain proportions, and it was, therefore, not inexpedient to learn how far that poisonous metal might be injurious to health, in the long run. Dr. Fordos began by introducing water acidulated with one per cent. of acetic acid into a tin can provided with a lid. After letting it stand for a few days, he observed on the inner surface of the vessel a slight white deposit, which was soluble in the acidulated water and communicated to it all the characteristics of a lead solution—iodide of potassium yielding a yellow precipitate, sulphuric acid a white one, and hydrogen sulphide a black one. Nevertheless, this latter test is not reliable, since it causes a black precipitate with the salt of tin likewise dissolved in the liquid. The existence of a salt of lead in the white deposit is, however, sufficiently proved. It is confirmed in another way. If the inner sides of the vessel be rubbed with a piece of clean wet paper, a solution of potassium iodide will turn it yellow. In certain experiments a crystallized salt of lead was detected at the bottom of the can. In another series of experiments wine and vinegar were tried. They both became charged with lead as they dissolved the lead salt deposited on the sides. Again, tartaric lemonade left for twenty-four hours in the vessels became impregnated with lead. Hence, Dr. Fordos concludes that in alloys of tin and lead both metals are attacked, the latter generally the first, when in contact with the atmosphere and acid liquids, such as wine, vinegar, lemonade, etc.; and that, consequently, there may be serious danger in using such alloys either in the shape of vessels or in tinning culinary utensils.

....A report, says *The Academy*, recently sent to the Colonial Office, from Labuan, gives a curious account of the edible birds' nests, which are included among the "articles imported for the export trade to Singapore." These nests, we are told, are found on the walls of caverns in limestone and sandstone hills all along the coast; but by far the greater part of the supplies received at Labuan are brought from Sandakan Bay and the Kina Batangan River, on the east coast of Borneo. The devourers of these dainties, it seems, distinguish three qualities of them—known as white, red, and black. They are produced by two kinds of small swallow. The black nests are by far the most common and are of much inferior value, one especial drawback being that they are "much mixed with dirt and feathers." Of the finest quality are the white nests, which are without admixture of refuse matter and of a semi-transparent white substance, resembling isinglass or gelatine. The red nests are of intermediate appearance between the white and black, and are supposed to be made by the bird which constructs the white nests, but at a different season of the year. There is a marked distinction in the price of these delicacies. The white nests sell for 45s. the "catty," the red for 20s., the black for 4s. 2d. Another article of food esteemed by the Chinese as economical and nourishing is the trepang, or dried sea-slug, which is collected in abundance among the reefs, islands, and bays of the east coast of Sooloo Seas and of Palawan. Pearls are also largely dealt in at Labuan. The smaller kinds are exported to India and China, for the purpose, it is said, of being used in medicine and burnt into lime for the rajahs to chew with their betel and sirih leaf.

....Two bone caves in Switzerland have been examined, and bones of numerous animals found, including fragments of the teeth of the mammoth. Prof. Heim, describing in full the figure of a reindeer engraved on the piece of antler found in one of the caves, insists upon the bold, free, and exact drawing of the old draughtsman, evidently by no means a beginner in his art, and finds reason to show that he was right-handed. As a work of art this Swiss figure is superior to those from the caves of Perigord. Among several subjects of interest discussed in a memoir by Herr Karsten on the contents of a cave on the Rhine, near Schaffhausen, the author gives his reasons for believing that the cave-folk were cannibals, on account of the split marrow-bones and the peculiarly fractured condition of a piece of human skull, thus accepting the conclusions arrived at by Spring in studying the Chavaux cave, by Jarrigon on the cave near Montesquieu-Avantes, and by Virchow. It may be remembered that the late Professor Wyman stated that the early inhabitants of Florida, who deposited the shell-heaps of that state, must have been cannibals. It is not to be inferred that cannibalism is a sign of special inferiority among savage races, as Schweinfurth describes the cannibal Monbottoos, of Central Africa, as a brown people in the midst of blacks, who have made attainments in some of the arts of life, and especially in working iron, and who build royal palaces of great extent.

....Iron or steel wire which has been acted on superficially by sulphuric acid is usually found to be altered in its properties. Its weight is increased; its tenacity is injured, so that, originally soft and flexible, it easily breaks; and when a freshly broken end is moistened by the tongue it effervesces, as if acted on by a mineral acid. These effects after a time disappear. Professor Osborne Reynolds, of Manchester, has ascertained that they are owing to an absorption of hydrogen generated during the chemical reaction which takes place when the wire is immersed in the acid. He found that if an iron tube, closed at one end, be immersed in a dilute solution of sulphuric acid hydrogen passes through the walls of the tube into the interior, and may be collected by attaching an India-rubber tube to the open end of the iron one and passing it under the gas-holder. Professor Reynolds concludes that whenever iron undergoes oxidation under water it becomes saturated with hydrogen, and thus loses tenacity—an important consideration in the case of iron steam-boilers or iron ships.

....Some mysteries in the economy of the ant-hill are cleared up by the late Mr. Moggridges in the supplement to his entertaining "Harvesting Ants and Trap-door Spiders." It seems that the lizards devour only the male and female ants, having great fear of the worker, while the tiger beetle attacks the workers with great precaution. The workers, always largely in excess, thus guard the males and females. They seize the beetle by a leg or antennæ and never relax their hold. We have kept ants which have been dead for months, and even a year or two, in alcohol, holding by as firm a grip to their victim as when they were alive. Many ants are armed with spines and bristles, which also serve as a protection. Certain large-headed workers are called soldiers. They are armed with enormous jaws, the enormous size of the head allowing the development of powerful muscles controlling the jaws. These animated nippers are frightful objects to a Cicindela or other predaceous beetle, as, if they were fastened on them, they would have to carry them around for life.

....The *Journal of the Society of Arts* states that Herr Puscher, of Nuremberg, has recently invented a simple process, depending on the use of acetate of lead, which renders every kind of painting applicable to sheets of zinc. By mixing black lead, for instance, with the salt, a very agreeable reddish-brown tone is obtained. It is by these means that the cupola of the synagogue at Nuremberg has been painted, and for more than a year, during which his work has stood the atmosphere has had no influence upon the zinc sheeting of the roof. By the addition of other coloring matters the lightest or darkest shades of gray or yellow may be produced. It is this circumstance which gives to zinc moldings quite the appearance of being sculptured in stone. For writing with dark ink on sheets of zinc the inventor employs a solution of copper chlorate. After a few minutes the zinc sheet is washed and then dried. This application might be found useful in making labels for the names of plants.

....The subject of underground temperatures was treated at the British Association in a report by Professor Everett, in which it is pointed out that the average result thus far is that the temperature increases at the rate of one degree Fahrenheit in every fifty or sixty feet of depth. A very valuable set of observations has been received from a mine 1,900 feet deep, in Pragne, Bohemia. The depths and corresponding temperatures are as follows:

Feet.	*Degrees Fahrenheit.*	*Feet.*	*Degrees Fahrenheit.*
98	47.9	1,290	58.3
299	48.8	1,414	59.4
621	50.7	1,653	61.2
989	51.8	1,900	61.4

....Is the *Cypripedium* poisonous? This is the newest of novel questions. Prof. Babcock, of Chicago, says it is—more so than the *Rhus toxicodendron*, or common poison vine. *Cypripedium spectabile* is the one we believe he refers to. He can handle the poison vine with impunity, but the other punishes him dreadfully. Mr. Babcock is considered a reliable observer and there is probably something in it; and yet it is strange, with the extensive handling this beautiful family of orchids have for so many years invited, no one has entertained a suspicion of it before.

....In a late number of the "Memoirs of the Society of Italian Spectroscopists," Professor Schiaparelli gives an account of the theories of the cause of comets' tails. He seems to have no doubt that a repulsive force is in action, and that the only two acceptable theories are that the force is due to electricity or to the repulsive power of the sun's heat.

Missions.

It is interesting to notice the gradual advance of the South African missions northward. The earliest missionary labors were those of the Moravians among the Hottentots in Cape Colony. Thence the work extended to the Kafirs, in Kaffraria and Natal, and the Bechuanas and the Namaquas, north of the Orange River. The missionary operations now cover the Transvaal Republic and reach as far as Inyati, in the neighborhood of the Zambesi River, at which place the London Society has its outpost. In about the same latitude the Finnish Missionary Society has commenced operations further westward, among the Ovambo. *The Allgemeine Missions Zeitschrift* gives an account of this latter mission, of which little has hitherto been known to us, and which illustrates the tremendous difficulties with which the most advanced South African missions have to contend. The country of the Ovambo tribes was discovered by the explorers, Galton and Anderson, in 1851. It lies south of the Cunene River, in the vicinity of the Portuguese possessions in Benguela. Mr. Galton gave glowing accounts of the beauty and fertility of the Ovambo land, its salubrity, and the desire of the chieftains to have missionaries stationed among them. The Rhenish Missionary Society, which has had remarkable success among the adjacent Herero tribes, was requested by the explorer and various white traders to undertake the new work. It was concluded, however, that the Ovambo mission deserved a larger outlay of men and means than the Rhenish Society could afford, and, therefore, the field was offered to the young association at Helsingfors, in Finnland. In 1869 the first detachment of Finnish (Lutheran) laborers arrived at Otyimbigue, the chief station of the Rhenish society among the Hereros, about 6 weeks' wagon journey south of the Ovambo. Here the language of the Hereros was learned, which is very similar to that of the Ovambos, and in 1870 the Finnish mission band arrived at Ondonga, in the Ovambo Country. The petty king at this place, as well as the chieftains of other tribes, received the mission company, which numbered 18 persons, in a tolerably friendly manner, inviting them into their stockaded and labyrinthine palaces, giving them cattle, treating them to dances, and pestering them for presents, as an African chief alone can do. The missionaries soon found that these kings would be the great obstacle to the mission. They were cruel, grasping, and drunken. Their subjects were completely enslaved. When the king bid his people help the missionaries in building and in digging wells, every one assisted lustily; when the king took it into his head to forbid intercourse, no one came near them and even food could not be obtained. The chiefs had no idea that any one needed to be taught save themselves; but, after brief trials, were too lazy to learn. The missionaries were all young men, and rather hasty in their action, so that all the stations were abandoned in 1873, except Ondonga and the neighborhood, where the chief was more friendly. Here the missionaries, tried by climate fever and weakened at one time by divisions among themselves, are still laboring, making translations and preaching and teaching as they have opportunity. There are as yet no converts. Indeed, it is not probable that the king of Ondonga would allow any of his people to be converted. Slavery has brutalized these tribes. That scourge is now being done away with. Another generation, however, may pass before the excessive power of the chieftains is abated, and until that is the case neither the London Society near the Zambesi nor the Finnish Society among the Ovambo can hope to have much success. Results, however, such as have been achieved among the Bechuana and Herero are worth the preliminary toil of a generation of missionaries.

....Medical missions have nowhere attained to such importance as in China. The work was commenced, says the *Foreign Missionary*, by Dr. Peter Parker, under the care of the American Board, at Canton, in 1835. This hospital was transferred to the management of Dr. Kerr, of the Presbyterian Board, in 1854, and has been greatly enlarged. Other hospitals have since been founded in the principal cities along the coast. The *Chinese Recorder*, in speaking of this work, says that the hospitals are the one missionary operation to which the foreign residents in China are willing to contribute liberally. They are opening the eyes of the native medical faculty to the fact that medical science is something above sorcery and magic. They have taken hold of the opium curse, and, though little has been accomplished for its cure, its misery has been more clearly revealed than heretofore. By means of the hospitals an opening wedge has been provided for the Gospel in a nation intensely hostile to a foreign religion.

....Although the Southern Presbyterians cannot consent to unite with the Northern Church in this country, the missionaries of the former Church plead earnestly for such union in China, and point with satisfaction to the experiment of union already made by the Reformed (American) and United Presbyterian (English) missions at Amoy. This latter scheme was started by the well-known missionary Burns, and has become a success, against the wishes of the mission boards at home. The respective missions hold their funds separate, divide the field, have separate schools, but a joint theological class. The United Presbytery, consisting of 15 native churches, licenses all candidates who are under employ of either mission, ordains pastors, supervises the churches and the native contributions. There is a movement on foot to unite all the Presbyterian missions in China; but, while it has already borne some fruits of mutual help, it has not yet reached any definite form.

....*The Illustrated Missionary News* gives some account of the mission work of the village church at Ermelo, in Holland. The little community here is under the pastoral care of Rev. H. W. Witteveen. The activities of the congregation were aroused by a revival some 20 years ago and have been steadily expanding during this period. The church now possesses 7 buildings at Ermelo devoted to works of mercy. It has schools for children, houses for the sick, the aged, for orphans and destitute children. Its home mission work is carried on at a number of places in Holland. The foreign missionaries supported by this congregation labor in Sumatra and South Africa. Mention is also made of missionary work in China, Egypt, and among the Jews, although we can find no further notice of these labors. The funds for the support of this extensive enterprise are expected in answer to prayer.

....The receipts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the year 1873–74 amounted to $832,292. The missions of this Society in Europe, India, China, West Indies, and South and West Africa in direct connection with the Home Committee in England had 256 circuits, 332 ministers, 7,125 other agents, 73,700 church-members, 7,379 members on probation, and 68,221 scholars. Other missions of the Society exist in connection with conferences in France, Ireland, and various British dependencies. In these missions there are 652 circuits, 881 ministers, 3,506 other agents, 99,851 church-members, 9,239 members on probation, and 193,762 scholars. The Wesleyan missions are, perhaps, the most difficult ones to tabulate, as even in heathen countries a large proportion of their membership consists of white settlers and their descendants.

....The new Presbyterian work at Chi-mi, China, continues to prosper. A native pastor has been appointed over the three churches now organized among the converts from the Nameless Sect. Mr. Corbett, on a recent trip, baptized 17 adults. The government prevents an outburst of persecution; but the hostility manifested against the "foreign" religion is intense and shows itself in the social and business relations of the converts. Marriages are broken off and work is refused to those who will not labor on the Sabbath.

....The Roman Catholics, despite the low level of Christian attainment among their converts, numerically form an important factor in the mission work of India. In 1865 they numbered 785,000 members and two years later the figure was set at 802,000. Although these figures cannot be entirely relied on, as many dying children, for instance, are included in the lists, nevertheless, the actual total must be very large.

....The little steamer "Ellengowan" has commenced her missionary service along the New Guinea coast and the islands between New Guinea and Australia. The connection between the European missionaries at Cape York and the Polynesian teachers employed in the mission is now more regularly kept up. The natives, so dreaded by shipwrecked sailors, continue friendly. As yet there have been no conversions.

....The Wesleyan Missionary Society has met with a severe loss in the death of Rev. Luke Wiseman, one of the general secretaries of the association. Dr. Wiseman was an able administrator and his reports on mission work were always marked with a calm and clear judgment. He died at Islington, England, February 10th, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

....Military conscription does not seem to work uniformly in the Turkish Empire. Among the Nusairis, that heretical sect of Mohammedans (if they are Mohammedans) in whose midst the Reformed Presbyterians have a flourishing mission, the proportion of persons liable to conscription is 1 in 180. There are 12 Nusairi Christians and 6 of these have conscripted.

The Sunday-school.

LESSON FOR MARCH 21ST.

JOSHUA'S WARNING.—Josh. xxii, 11—16.

God's covenant with the Israelites was a promise on his part to protect and provide for them so long as they showed their faith in him by obedience to his commands. Joshua, in his parting counsel, reminded them that only in the way of obedience was their safety. His words in this lesson bring home to us all

DANGERS IN THE PATH OF DISOBEDIENCE.

1. God's help is withdrawn (v. 11—13).

2. Evil companions prove a curse (v. 13—15).

3. The end is destruction (v. 15, 16).

1. God's help is withdrawn. *If ye do in any wise go back. . . . the Lord your God will no more drive out any of these nations from before you.* In disobeying God we practically defy God and declare that we will take care of ourselves. The Captain of our salvation leads to victory those who follow him. If we turn from his service, we must fight our battles unaided and meet our enemies in our own strength. The choice is practically given to us all to have God's help in our struggles or to do without it. Our enemies are the same in either event. The difference is only on our side of the contest. Our choice in this thing is indicated in our conduct. Any word or act of untruthfulness, dishonesty, impurity, irreverence, or other sinning is, in a sense, an assertion that we have chosen another master than the Divine Saviour and that we expect no aid from him as we give battle. We must neither wonder nor complain if he deals with us accordingly.

2. Evil companions prove a curse. *If ye . . . cleave unto the remnant of these nations . . . and make marriages with them . . . they shall be snares and traps unto you and scourges in your sides and thorns in your eyes.* God's people are responsible to God for their choice of companions and associates, and their submission to him is shown in such choice. Even a child ought to choose only such playmates and young friends as he thinks God would commend to him. In school-life boys and girls should similarly seek friendships. In business partnerships and in courtship and marriage the same rule should prevail. He who reposes confidence in or makes an alliance with a godless man, instead of a child of God, is likely to find that fellowship a snare and a trap or as scourges and thorns to himself. "Be not deceived; evil communications corrupt good manners." "Be not unequally yoked together with unbelievers."

3. The end is destruction. *Then shall the anger of the Lord be kindled against you, and ye shall perish quickly from off the good land which he hath given you.* God's judgments are as sure as his mercies. His threatenings are as reliable as his promises. If we are not in God's service, we are arrayed against him, waiting only his time for our punishment. "The destruction of the transgressors and of the sinners shall be together and they that forsake the Lord shall be consumed." Not alone good seed bears fruit, but "*whatsoever* a man soweth that shall he also reap." Every thought or word or act in disobedience of God is sin, and "sin when it is finished bringeth forth death."

The popular expectation of some grand result of the International Sunday-school Convention at Baltimore, in May next, is largely in consequence of the success which has attended the introduction of the International Lessons, arranged for at Indianapolis, in 1872. But the Baltimore Convention will perhaps do most if it attempts least. It is rarely that honor and greatness come to those who seek them. The Indianapolis Convention did not originate the plan of International Lessons. It simply recognized and met the existing desire for uniformity in Bible study. Its work is memorable and glorious because it was providential. If the workers who were at Indianapolis are anxious to do something equally illustrious at Baltimore, they are in danger of losing sight of their personal duty through planning to make the Convention records distinguished. These International Conventions are not summoned to mark epochs or to make history. They are simply conferences of workers in a common cause, to promote unity and efficient service in the sphere of their activities. The new convention at Baltimore ought to be more desirous of learning and meeting the existing great needs of the Sunday-school cause than of doing some novel or startling thing, for which it may have a place in history. If, indeed, it shall prove that no *new* agencies or methods are to be commended just now, but only a better working of those in common use, there will be little cause for general regret. The Rev. Dr. Daniel Curry said, at one time that he didn't approve the policy of those farmers who were always buying more land, but never cultivating properly that which they owned." This remark contains a suggestion to Sunday-school workers. If there is an emergency in the Sunday-school cause, by all means let it be met at Baltimore; but a convention should never be summoned (there or elsewhere) to make and then meet an emergency, so as to thereby win honor and glory.

....The fine new building of Bethany Sunday-school, Philadelphia, which Dr. Cuyler aptly called "a hive of holy industry," proves none too large for the needs of the school. Although it accommodates about 3,000 persons, it has already been several times packed to overflowing. Its recent seventeenth anniversary was given on one week-day evening for the scholars, and repeated for the parents on the following evening. One of the attractions of this anniversary, as described by *The Sunday-school Times*, was the "Missionary Arch," representing a portion of the globe:

"It was a veritable arch of wood, strongly constructed, and sprung from one side of the platform to the other. Six young men, each dressed in the costume of a different heathen nation, stepped out and took his place at the appointed interval upon the arch. When all were thus safely mounted, each in a brief speech proceeded to tell what the Lord had done, through Christian missionaries, to bring the light of the Gospel to his benighted people. After each had recited his tale the whole school, with the audience, joined in singing the missionary hymn "From Greenland's icy mountains." The exercise was calculated to teach its lesson most forcibly upon susceptible young minds."

....The "Scholars' Handbook" of the International Lessons, by Rev. E. W. Rice, has been translated into Dutch by C. S. Von Scheltema, of Amsterdam, and published for the schools of the Netherland Sunday-school Union. Rev. M. D. Kalopothakes, of Athens, translates into Greek Dr. John Hall's Notes on these Lessons, month by month, as they appear in *The Sunday-school World*. Dr. Vincent's "Berean" Notes on the same Lessons are republished in other countries. On the other hand, the Notes of the London Sunday-school Union on these Lessons have a considerable circulation in this country. So the Notes as well as the Lessons of this series are becoming International.

....A committee of the Exeter Diocesan Conference of the Church of England has been considering and reporting on the Sunday-school system and work The means of securing and improving teachers, the value of local unions and of special services for children have been included in the examination. One conclusion of the committee is that probably "the Sunday-school is in the future to be one of the strongholds of the Church of England." Hardly any denomination of Christians in America gives more prominence to the Sunday-school cause than does the Established Church of England.

....If scholars fail to study their lessons at home, their teachers should take the blame to themselves. A good teacher can so stimulate and inspire his pupils that they will want to come to the class well prepared. Where such stimulus and inspiration are lacking the teacher cannot evade the responsibility by complaining of faithless parents. The parents must answer for themselves before God. The teacher also is accountable, and the scholars of his class are none the less in his charge because their parents neglect them.

....One of the new English Sunday-school weeklies is *The Sunday-school World*, published by Elliot Stock. The name of its editor is not announced, but he is apparently a man of good taste, if not of ability. A large and decidedly the better part of both the editorials and contributed matter of his paper is taken bodily, without credit, from American periodicals. This is greatly to the advantage of his readers and it is hardly probable that his conscience is disturbed by the dishonesty of the transaction.

....A teacher cannot hope to impress his scholars beyond his own impressions of the truth. A scholar is not to be lifted above his teacher through his teacher's agency. A teacher cannot lead unless he is in advance. This truth should be borne in mind by the superintendent in his selection of teachers. Every teacher should consider it in his preparation for teaching. Only what the teacher knows and feels can he hope to teach. Only what he is can he hope to bring his scholars to be.

....It would be well for our Sunday-schools if all who teach in them met the description of the good schoolmaster of two centuries ago, as given by old Thomas Fuller, where he says: "'A good schoolmaster studieth his scholars' natures as carefully as they their books."

...."Silver borders for the Golden Texts" is the pretty title of a series of brief notes and illustrations on the "Golden Texts" of the Sunday-school lessons in the London *Sunday-school Teacher*,

School and College.

Girard College in Philadelphia, built exclusively for orphans, at a cost of $2,000,000, is one of the wealthiest institutions in the country. The maintenance, up to the present year, has cost over two and a half millions. The college opened with one hundred orphans, and now it has five hundred and fifty, the limit of the capacity of the present buildings. The income for 1874 of the Girard estate was over $600,000, the expenses about $220,000, and the cost of the college about $180,000. The future growth and value of the estate is almost incalculable. There is sufficient land, if it was all improved, to put up from ten thousand to twelve thousand houses, and they would yield to the estate at least a million and a half of dollars per year. Every year the trust could expend a couple of hundred thousand dollars in buildings, which would yield about ten per cent. on the outlay. The income would be thus constantly augmenting at a rapid rate; and, as the taxes for last year paid by the Girard estate to the city were over $75,000, it is plain that, with such additional improvements, the proportionate increase to the city's income would be a handsome gain. The future of the Girard trust is, therefore, to all present appearances, one of unlimited extension.

....A committee of the Virginia legislature have visited the Hampton Normal and Agricultural College, established for the instruction of colored pupils, and were highly gratified with the management of the institution. It was designed to instruct colored persons in the branches of a thorough English education and to prepare the pupils to become teachers of their race. This college was founded a few years ago, by donations, mainly by Northern men; and to these donations, amounting to about $150,000, the state added an appropriation of $100,000. The college now has accommodations for 240 students and a farm of 180 acres, cultivated entirely by the pupils, who are paid for the work they do. The pupils are between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five and many graduates of the institution are now employed as teachers of the colored schools. What is wanted at the South are institutions that will educate the Negro. While there is so much fruitless discussion about white and colored schools, Gen. Armstrong, the principal of the Hampton Normal School, is doing a grand work in sending out a body of teachers who are slowly solving the problem of how to educate the colored race.

....Some three years ago the directors of the Seminary of Princeton College decided to prepare an alcove in the library building, to be call the Alumni Alcove, for the preservation of such matter as might be published by the graduates of the institution. The alcove is now completed, and Professor C. A. Aitkin has issued a circular requesting the alumni to forward him such publications as they or their ancestors may have produced. The example thus set by one of our leading theological seminaries might well be followed by the alumni of the older colleges, as well as the divinity schools.

....Prof. Alexander C. Rideout, of Hillsdale College, Michigan, in reply to our note on Commercial Colleges a few weeks ago, says that during the year ending June 1, 1874, the Commercial Schools of Michigan had an aggregate attendance of twenty-seven hundred students, none of whom were 'tempted with promises of deplomas and good situations in banks and counting-rooms'; but by the fact that these institutions provide better instruction in the branches they teach than can be had at any other class of schools.

....Harvard graduated its first class in 1637, William and Mary in 1692, Yale in 1702, Princeton in 1748, University of Pennsylvania 1753, Columbia 1754, Brown University 1764, Dartmouth 1769, Rutgers 1770. Harvard has a living graduate of the last century in the person of Horace Binney, the Nestor of the Philadelphia bar, who recently celebrated his 95th birthday. The oldest living graduate of Yale is Rev. Thomas Williams, of Providence, who is 96 years old and a member of the class of 1800.

....President Eliot, of Harvard, says of compulsory physical exercises in our schools: "They should form a part of the programme of every school for boys and should be insisted upon just as regularly as Latin and mathematics from the time a boy is ten years old until he is sixteen or seventeen."

....William Everett, professor of Latin in Harvard College and the son of Edward Everett, will deliver the poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University at the next commencement.

....The two largest mixed colleges in the country are Oberlin and Michigan University. Of the 1,330 students at Oberlin 633 are women; of the 1,191 at Michigan University 100 are women.

Pebbles.

The mummies belonged to the first families of Egypt.

....It is so cold out in Montana that whiskey is sold by the plug.

....The stamp duty is to be taken off of matches, and ladies are accordingly happy.

....A syllogism: David was a Jew; hence, "the harp of David" was a Jewsharp. *Question.*—How did he sing his psalms and play on it at the same time?

....A Scotch maiden, upon her lover remarking "I think I'll marry thee, Jane," replied: "Man Jock, I would be muckle obleeged to ye if ye would."

....A fellow contrived to travel free in a hearse which was upon a freight train all the way from Buffalo to San Jose, Cal. He was the first dead-head that ever rode in it.

....After waiting four years, a Michigan lover finally popped the question, and the girl answered: "Of course, I'll have you! Why, you fool you, we could have been married three years ago!"

...."Julius, why didn't you oblong your stay at the Springs?" "Kase, Mr. Snow, dey charge too much." "How so, Julius?" "Wy, de landlord charged dis colored individual wid stealing de spoons."

....The electric telegraph: "Wife, I don't see, for my part, how they send letters on them 'ere wires without tearin' 'em all to bits." "La! me, they don't send the paper; they just send the writing in a fluid state."

...."I see very little of you," said an old gentleman, at a Louisville ball, to a young lady whom he had not met in a long time before. "I know it," was the artless reply. "But mother wouldn't allow me to wear a very low-necked dress to-night, the weather is so cold."

....A domestic, newly engaged, presented to his master, one morning, a pair of boots. "How comes it, you rascal, that these boots are not of the same length?" "I really don't know, sir; but what bothers me the most is that the pair down-stairs are in the same fix."

....A party of men animatedly engaged in discussing politics before a country store attracted the attention of an aged agriculturist. "There's somethin' the matter here," he observed to his wife; and, drawing in his team, he lightly shouted to a consumptive individual on the outskirts: "What's afoot?" "Twelve inches," was the sardonic reply. The aged agriculturist swore some and drove on.

....Bishop Ames tells a story of a slave-master in Missouri, in the olden time of negro vassalage, who said to his chattel: "Pompey, I hear you are a great preacher." "Yes, massa; de Lord do help me powerful sometimes." "Well, Pompey, don't you think the Negroes steal little things on the plantation?" "I'se mighty 'fraid they does, massa." "Then, Pompey, I want you to preach a sermon to the Negroes against stealing." After a brief reflection, Pompey replied: "You see, massa, dat wouldn't never do; 'cause 'twould trow such a col'ness over de meetin'."

....Always cork up your catsup bottles tightly. Going out on the steam-cars, the other day, we observed a man place a bottle of tomato catsup, neck downward, in the rack above his seat. Presently a friend came in, and in a few moments the friend, who was cleaning his nails with a knife, introduced the subject of a third term for Grant. The discussion gradually became warm, and as the excitement increased, the man with the knife gesticulated violently with the hand containing the weapon, as he explained his views on the question. Meantime the cork jolted out of the bottle overhead and the catsup dropped down over the owner's head and coat and collar, without his perceiving the fact. Directly a nervous old lady on the opposite seat, who caught sight of the red stain and imagined it was blood, began to scream "murder" at the top of her voice. As the passengers, conductors, and brakemen rushed up, she brandished her umbrella wildly, and exclaimed: "Arrest that man there! Arrest that willin! I see him do it. I see him stab that other one with his knife till the blood spurted out. Oh! you wretch! Oh! you willinous rascal, to take human life in that scandalous manner. I see you punch him with the knife, you butcher, you! And I'll swear it agin you in court, too, you awdacious rascal." They took her into the rear car and soothed her, while the victim wiped the catsup off his coat. But that venerable old woman will go down to the silent grave with the conviction that she witnessed in those cars one of the most awful and sanguinary encounters that has occurred since the affair between Cain and Abel

Political.

ALL the members of the Louisiana Committee agreed to the resolution recommending "the House of Representatives of Louisiana to take the necessary steps to remedy the great injustice" perpetrated by the Returning Board, "and to place the persons rightfully entitled in their seats." Five of the members also agreed to the other resolution declaring "that William Pitt Kellogg be recognized as the governor of the State of Louisiana until the end of the term of office fixed by the constitution of that state." The passage of both resolutions by the House last week was perhaps the best thing, in view of all the circumstances that could be done. It was certainly far better than to do nothing. Taken together, the resolutions are evidently a compromise, and the best possible course for both parties in Louisiana is to accept the compromise and carry it out in good faith. We say frankly that we do not regard such a compromise as theoretically the true remedy; yet, it seeming to be the best practicable, then its adoption was a measure of wisdom. The adoption of the first resolution virtually condemns the interference of the military power with the organization of the legislature of Louisiana. It concedes that the Democrats had the majority, and were sought to be cheated out of it by the Returning Board. If so, they were not a mob, but lawfully elected members of the legislature, endeavoring to secure their rights; and, if so, then the interference of Federal troops, no matter by what authority, was a gross outrage. The excitement in the public mind which it occasioned was timely. The other resolution simply recognizes Kellogg "as the governor of the State of Louisiana," without expressing any opinion as to the legality of his title. We do not like, as a general principle, this way of disposing of so vital a question. It sets a bad precedent. Kellogg either has or has not a valid title to office. If he has, then it is the duty of Congress, whenever called to act upon the question, to maintain the title; and if he has not, then to maintain it is to give effect and success to an illegality. If, however, Congress was determined not to face this question, which seems to have been the fact, then we concede that the compromise, being accepted by the parties to the conflict, was the next best thing to be done. Louisiana wants tranquillity, and this she can never have by Federal interference. The people themselves must become thoroughly possessed of the Northern idea of acting within the limits of law. This will do more for them than fifty regiments of soldiers. Sincerely do we hope that all parties, white and black, will now recognize their common citizenship, with its equality of rights, and act accordingly.

....General Hawley, who made one of the best speeches of his life against the Caucus Force Bill, protesting against it on the ground of its unconstitutionality and the bad effects likely to ensue from such legislation, addressed an earnest appeal to the South, which the South would do well to hear and heed. We quote as follows:

"I know you. I was born among you—came away very early, to be sure; but I have kept up the traditions of the South and many associations and friendships. I want you to see the beauty there is in the doctrine of universal liberty, equality, and fraternity—the glorious beauty there is in it. Love it and adopt it in dealing with your former slaves. I would rather trust them with many of you to-day than with a great many Northern men. Treat them as your own friends and neighbors, your full equals in all rights under the law; treat them with patience and full, unswerving justice, allowing full liberty of political creed and action, and you will have struck an effectual, final death-blow to what you dread as centralism."

Sounder political advice to the white people of the South it is not possible to give. They should understand that the people of the North mean distinctly and permanently the things which are written in the recent amendments. No party can live at the North that does not mean this. The colored people of the South are freemen—citizens and voters—and such they must remain. Their full recognition by the white people in these characters will strip away every excuse for protective legislation by the General Government, whether within or without the limits of the Constitution, and leave the Southern States to manage their own affairs, with no Federal interference. Much of the legislation already in the statute-book of the nation referring to this subject we condemn as impolitic and utterly unconstitutional; yet the fact is not to be denied that the white people of the South have given far too much occasion for it. Let them recognize the rights of the colored people, as they should and as in the end they must, and protect these rights as they do those of all other citizens, and Ku-Klux laws, enforcement laws, and force bills will have no party at the North to sustain them. In a very important sense they have the card in their own hands. Justice to the Negro as a citizen and a voter is, on every account, their best policy.

....It is not a little singular that the House of Representatives should have waited until within about fifteen hours before the dissolution of the Forty-third Congress before deciding the question whether Pinchback or Sheridan was elected in the fall of 1872 as congressman-at-large from Louisiana, and also whether Lawrence or Sypher was elected in one of the congressional districts of that state. Mr. Sypher has held the seat which Mr. Lawrence contested, and just as Congress was about to die the House decided by a vote of 134 to 87 that Lawrence was entitled to the seat. Of course, he will draw full pay for two years, and Sypher has already drawn his pay, and thus the people have the privilege of making a double payment. Mr. Sheridan was the Democratic candidate and Pinchback the Republican candidate for congressman-at-large, and the former received about the same vote as that cast for McEnery and the latter about the same as that cast for Kellogg. The House at last seated Sheridan upon this vote. How comes it to pass, then, that the Democrats elected Sheridan, but did not elect McEnery; and that the Republicans elected Kellogg, but did not elect Pinchback?

....It is pleasant to see those usually antagonistic journals—*The Times*, *The Evening Post*, *The Tribune*, *The Journal of Commerce*, and *The Herald*—all united in sounding the praises of the President for his discretion and patriotic good sense in refusing to sign the iniquitous Equalization Bounty Bill, which would have cost the country full $350,000,000. It was estimated at first that the bill as it passed the House would have required about $29,000,000; but in the various changes it underwent in going from the House to the Senate, and back again to the House and then to the Senate, it would have taken full $350,000,000 to fulfill its requirements. *The World* and *The Tribune* are equally strong in expressing their sense of obligations to the President. The latter says: "The country owes President Grant hearty thanks—and all honest and manly men will unite in recognition of the obligation—for saving not only the Treasury from such a raid, but the nation from making such a disgraceful spectacle of itself." It is the first time that *The Tribune* has had a good word for the President since Mr. Greeley was nominated at Cincinnati.

....Senator Gordon, of Georgia, and Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, both officers of the Confederate army, have expressed a wish to go to New Hampshire and take the stump for the Democratic candidates; but the Springfield *Republican* very sensibly suggests that if they wish to do a good thing for the South they had better go to Hartford and speak in behalf of General Hawley, whose speech last week on the Force Bill will do more good to the South than anything that has been said or done by any other New Englander in the last Congress. *The Republican* is decidedly in favor of re-electing General Hawley, and thinks it will take hard work and plenty of it to persuade some of the Democracts in his district that either duty or interest requires them to vote against him.

....It was discovered at a Republican caucus in Washington, on Saturday, that the three new senators who had been ranked among the "Independents" intended to act with the Republicans, as their predecessors had done. So Senators Christiancy, of Michigan, Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Paddock, of Nebraska, may be counted upon as straight Republicans. As for Andy Johnson, he intends to stand by himself, and the only Independent will be Senator Booth, of California, who has Republican affiliations.

....Andy Johnson has become a hero since his return to the Senate, and those who once voted to impeach him are now among the most friendly to welcome him back to his former seat. But he is not much changed, though the times are. He is the same Andy that he ever was; but he has less power for mischief, and he is, furthermore, the first ex-President that has been chosen a senator. One of his admirers sent him a basket of flowers, as though he were a *prima donna*, when he took his seat on Thursday.

....Congress was rather late in rescinding the vote of censure which it passed on Simon Cameron when he was Secretary of War, but it was better late than never. Secretary Cameron was censured for the faults of President Lincoln, and there are few who would have remembered the censure at all if the motion to rescind the vote had not been made.

....The people of North Carolina are urging upon their legislature the necessity for a constitutional convention, and it must be confessed that no state in the Union stands in greater need of a new constitution. It is only a week or two since a member of the legislature was expelled from that body on the sole ground of his religious opinions.

....It is announced that Vice-President Wilson will soon start on a tour through the South, but for what purpose is not mentioned.

Ministerial Register.

Information for this department will be gladly received.

BAPTIST.

ANDERSON, E. C., Petersham, Mass., called to presidency of Ottawa Coll., Kansas.
BAKEE, L. S., Russell, goes to Ontario, N. Y.
BAYLISS, E. E., Hyde Park, Ill., resigns.
BREWER, L. D., Rockport, Ind., ord., Feb. 18th.
BURCHARD, H., Lawndale, Ill., resigns.
CAPLINGER, W. A., supplies at New Castle, Ky.
CROCKER, W., So. Colebrook, resigns.
CUMMINGS, E. E., D.D., Concord, N. H., called to Brattleboro, Vt.
DAVIS, B., ord., in Dyer Co., Tenn.
FORKS, W. A., Taylorville, Ky., goes to Arkadelphia, Ark.
FRARY, L. H., Middleton, called to Weymouth and Braintree, Mass.
GAULT, J. E., Carbondale, Pa., called to New Rochelle, N. Y.
GINN, A., of Bates Theo. Sem., called to Greenville, R. I.
GIVEN, A., Bangor, Me., goes to Greenville, R. I.
GREEN, W. T., Salinas City, Cal., resigns.
HOLMAN, J. W., Mahopac Falls, N. Y., resigns.
HUTCHINSON, J., No. Middleboro, Mass., died, Feb. 12th, aged 71.
JONES, D. L., McLean Co., Ky., becomes a Universalist.
KEYSER, C., D.D., Trenton, goes to Wakefield, Mass.
LEE, L. M., Ball Prairie, Wis., died, aged 90.
MARTELL, A., Romeo, Mich.
MATTESON, L. J., D.D., Brattleboro, Vt., resigns.
MATTHEWS, G. P., Auburn, goes to Brunswick, Me.
MILLS, E., Rutland, Vt., goes to Woburn, Mass.
NOYES, E., ord., at Kingston, Ill.
PARKHURST, J., Chelmsford, Mass., died, Feb. 17th, aged 86.
PETT, M. G., Wayne, Wis., resigns.
SMITH, J. B., D.D., Geneva, N. Y., resigns.
SMITH, J. L., Eureka, N. Y., resigns.
SMITH, G. S., Cornish Flats, N. H., resigns.
TAYLOR, I. A., Locke, N. Y., resigns
TOMBES, Da., Carleton Coll., O., goes to Anaheim, Cal.
WALKER, W., goes to Hamlin, N. Y.
WELLS, A., Panama, N. Y., died, Feb. 13th, aged 63.
WHEELOCK, L., Greenfield, supplies at Galway, N. Y.
WILKIE, A., goes to Delhi, N. Y.

CONGREGATIONAL.

ADKINSON, I. E., West Concord, N. H., resigns.
BARTLETT, W. F. V., Brooklyn, N. Y., called to Presb. ch., Lexington, Ky.
BOWLER, S. L., Saccarappa, goes to Machias, Me.
BRYANT, A., Everett, supplies at West Somerville, Mass.
CHILDS, T. S., D.D., of Hartford Theo. Sem., supplies at Windsor Locks, Ct.
COBB, S., called to Pacific ch., New Bedford, Mass.
COLWELL, H. J., Randolph, Vt., resigns.
DAVIES, D., Brookfield, goes to Parisville, O.
EVERETT, R., Steuben, N. Y., died, Feb. 27th, aged 84.
GAYLORD, W. L., Meriden, Ct., called again to Gloversville, N. Y.
GOODHUE, D., Pomfret, Vt., resigns.
GOODRICH, L., West Auburn, Me., resigns.
HAWLEY, J. P., Coventry, Ct., resigns.
HUNTRESS, E. S., Derry, N. H., inst., Feb. 25th.
HURLBURT, J. D., New London, Ct., goes to Mittineague, Mass.
LAMB, H. B., Burr Oak, called to Sumner and Woodbury, Ia.
LORING, L., Dodge Center, called to Waseca, Minn.
LOWLE, J. A., Northfield, Minn., resigns.
PEREGRINE, P., Judson, called to Blaen Avon, Minn.
ROGERS, J., Hartford, supplies at Wells River, Vt.
STARR, E. S., Waseca, Minn., resigns.
THOMAS, W., Northville, N. Y., ord., Feb. 11th.

CHRISTIAN.

ANDREWS, S. M., Rehoboth, Mass., resigns.
MOORE, T. V., Jasper N. Y., resigns.
PIERCE, J. L., East Westmoreland, N. H., resigns.
RHODES, H. J., Shelby, N. Y., resigns.
WINGET, C. L., Salem, goes to Columbiana, O.

LUTHERAN.

CARLSON, E. Chicago, called to Andover, Ill.
SARGENT, T. W., Eureka, Kan., died, Feb. 5th.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BALDWIN, Mr., Bound Brook, N. J., inst., March 3d.
BELL, S. B., D.D., Hillsdale, Mich., goes to California.
BUGBEE, L. H., D.D., called to the presidency of Allegheny Coll.
DOWNEY, W. W., goes to Paxton, Pa.
ELY, E. S., Chicago, Ill., resigns.
FLEMING, S. B., Oxford, goes to Arkansas City, Kan.
GEORGE, S. C., goes to St. Thomas and Rocky Spring, Pa.
HAINES, A. W., Brooklyn, Ia., resigns.
HOES, R. R., of Princeton Theo. Sem., called to Mt. Holly, N. J.
MACFIE, D., of Edinburgh, Scotland, goes to Middlesex, Pa.
MILLER, H. T., of Auburn Theo. Sem., supplies at Lockport, N. Y.
McCABE, F. S., D.D., Chambersburg, Pa., died, Feb. 25th.
McLELLAND, A., Brooklyn, N. Y., inst., Feb. 23d.
PAGE, J. R., Rochester, N. Y., inst., Feb. 25th.
PRESTLEY, W. H., Chillicothe, O., goes to Tuscola, Ill.
REYNOLDS, A. J., Cumminsville, goes to Eaton, O.
STEELE, D. K., Willoughby, O., goes to Almond, N. Y.
STEVENS, L. M., Blue Ball, Pa., called to Sturgis, Mich.
THOMSON, J., D.D., New York, resigns.

PRESBYTERIAN (SOUTH).

DOUGLAS, J., Yorkville, goes to White Oak, S. C.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

BLANCHARD, J. N., Greenwich, N. Y., ord., Feb. 21st.
BOOROM, S. D., Olean, N. Y., ord., Feb. 21st.
BROWN, J. E., New York, becomes a Reformed Episcopalian.
BURK, E., Sodus, N. Y., ord., priest, Feb. 21st.
COALE, W. A., Franklintown, Md., resigns.
HILLINGSWORTH, S., D.D., called to Greenfield, Mass.
JOHNSTON, W. H., Louisville, Ky., (Ref. Epis.), becomes again a Protestant Episcopalian.
KIERNAN, J., Deposit, N. Y., goes to Elizabeth City, N. C.
LEE, T. S., Little Rock, Ark., goes to Austin, Tex.
MARSHALL, C. H., Evanston, Wy., goes to Eureka, Nev.
MILLER, S. K., Beaver Dam, goes to Watertown, Wis.
MILBURN, W. H., supplies at Trinity ch., Chicago, Ill.
MOORE, W. H., Denver, Col., goes to San Francisco, Col.
MURPHY, T. L., Newport, R. I., goes to Fitchburg, Mass.
McELREY, J. H., Susquehanna, Pa., leaves the ministry.
PARKS, J. L., Winchester, Tenn., goes to Oakland, Cal.
PORTER, E. C., Racine, Wis., resigns.
PUNNETT, T. W., Edgewater, N. Y., resigns.
TUCKER, J. L., New York, called to Rochester, N. Y.
WARD, G. H., Pueblo, Col., goes to Auburn, Cal.

REFORMED (GERMAN).

HUECKER, B. R., Covington, Ky., inst., Feb. 28th.
REITER, C., Aaronsburg, goes to Augusta, Pa.
SANDOE, H. H., Stonington, goes to Mohicanville, O.
WOLF, G. L., Jersey City, N. J., resigns.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

BARRY, T., Annunciation ch., goes to Immaculate Conception ch., Philadelphia, Pa.
BREHONY, J. J., Bustleton, goes to Summit Hill, Pa.
BOYLAN, M. S., Niagara, N. Y., made priest, Feb. 20th.
COGHLAN, G., Immaculate Conception, goes to St. Mary's, Philadelphia, Pa.
COLLINS, W., Minersville, goes to Nicetown, Pa.
CURTIN, C. J., Niagara, N. Y., made priest, Feb. 20th.
DENNISON, M. A., Niagara, N. Y., made priest, Feb. 20th.
FILAN, A. D., Philadelphia, Pa., resigns.
HOPKINS, T. K., Philadelphia, goes to Tamaqua, Pa.
MACKIN, P. J., Chester, goes to Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
MALONE, M. J., Niagara, N. Y., made priest, Feb. 20th.
MURRAY, M. J., Niagara, N. Y., made priest, Feb. 20th.
McELROY, J., Summit Hill, goes to Pottsville, Pa.
McMANUS, H. J., Schuylkill Haven, goes to Chester, Pa.
O'BRIEN, M. P., New Philadelphia, goes to Hecksherville, Pa.
O'CONNOR, R., Tamaqua, goes to Schuylkill Falls, Pa.
O'REILLY, J. J., Hecksherville, goes to New Philadelphia, Pa.
QUINN, T., Pottsville, goes to Philadelphia, Pa.
WARD, J. J., Ch. of the Sacred Heart, goes to Annunciation, Phil., Pa.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

CLOKEY, J., D.D., Springfield, O., resigns.
LORD, W., D. D., Philadelphia, Pa., goes to Denver, Col.

UNITARIAN.

BISBEE, H., Boston, Mass., inst., Feb. 14th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VINCENT, J., Taber, Ia., becomes missionary sec. of the American and Foreign Christian Union for Southern Iowa.

UNIVERSALIST.

HOOPER, W., Annisquam, Mass., resigns.
RICE, A. L., Columbus, N. Y., resigns.
START, W. A., Melrose, Mass., inst., March 7th.
TUCKER, W., Hamilton, O., resigns.

Literature.

The prompt mention in our list of "Books of the Week" will be considered by us an equivalent to their publishers for all volumes received. The interests of our readers will guide us in the selection of works for further notice.

BISHOP WILBERFORCE'S ESSAYS AND SPEECHES.*

As aids toward arriving at truth, popular anecdotes are not without their value. Many such relating to the late Bishop Wilberforce are familiarly current in England, and all of them are significant. We give two. Once on a time, it is said, the Bishop had taken his place in a first-class railway carriage, just before the train started, and was sitting with his feet in unepiscopal repose on the cushion of the opposite seat, the only one in the compartment which was empty, when a guard opened the door and was about to admit a lady. Thereupon, pointing in front of him and bowing with the blandest of smiles, the Bishop greeted the unwelcome new arrival with the bare word "occupied." When, however, the lady, hurrying away, had got out of earshot, turning to his traveling companions, he added, as if thereby to save his veracity, "by my boots." On another occasion, an old and intimate friend of the Bishop's is reported to have asked him whether he was aware of the nickname which he was usually known by. Professing ignorance, he was told it was "Soapy Sam." "And very appropriately," replied the Right Reverend Father in God, making as if rubbing between his palms a cake of Brown Windsor; "for did you ever hear of my coming out of a scrape with dirty hands?" It must have been subsequent to this that, as is all but universally credited, he ventured an equivocation before the Queen, who, on detecting it, declared that his aspirations should be satisfied, for many a long day, with ruling the See of Oxford; and, perforce, such was the sequel.

Samuel Wilberforce, third son of William Wilberforce, the celebrated philanthropist, was born in 1805. He was educated at Oxford, where he did little to distinguish himself, entered into holy orders, held several good livings in succession, was elevated to the episcopal bench, preached and harangued incessantly for many years, was known by sight to myriads of his countrymen, and was killed by a fall from his horse, July 19th, 1873. Somewhat in this curt fashion, we surmise, he will before long come to be summed up in biographical dictionaries. At the present time, when some of the most labored of his literary productions and some of the most characteristic of his oratorical, fresh from the press, are in the hands of thousands, there is warrant, since we have introduced him, for dwelling a little more at length on a man who, at all events, had the faculty of getting himself very widely seen and heard, and who exercised, temporarily, an influence very considerable, and not always for the best on most classes of his fellow-subjects.

Bred up, as he was, at the feet of the very Gamaliel of "the Clapham sect," it was expected of him to walk, in religious matters, in the footsteps of his venerable father. But, already in his youth, the ghostly successors of Newton, Cecil, and Romaine, now well-nigh moribund, were dwindling in influence day by day. These, then, were not the sort of people whom it befitted a man of ambitious impulses to symbolize with conspicuously. Though not until a very recent period accounted thoroughly trustworthy by the followers of Dr. Pusey, he was as yet but a novice, as a clergyman, when he indulged in a sally of ultra-sacerdotalism which was too much for even the most advanced Tractarians. Whether it was from what he calls "a spasm of the conscience" we do not take upon us to decide. Going beyond not only Lambeth, but Rome, he was in some cases content with nothing short of downright anabaptism. It is on record that he insisted on rebaptizing certain seceders to Episcopacy, while fully cognizant that they had received the initiatory rite of Christianity at the hands of Presbyterian preachers. During a long time after this his doctrinal position was simply inscrutable, and it should have been with keen compunction that he by and by wrote: "Obscurity in a teacher of the faith is close akin to the deadly crime of pronounced heresy." And what of inconsistency? For, while inculcating an ascetic theology, he was never so much as suspected of personal self-denial. At a period posterior to that of his anabaptistic escapade he again revolted his coreligionists by his vacillating conduct with regard to Bishop Hampden, in persecuting whom he would at first have joined them, and then drew back, when it broke upon him that, as between the persecutors and the persecutee, the latter had the more powerful backers. In riper life he grew more wary; so that, his early mistakes of impolicy being excepted, he may fitly be described, in the language which he uses of Archbishop Warham, as a person "with whom conscientious principle never knotted itself into a crotchet or subsided into impracticable obstinacy."

Very indifferent as a theologian, he was, for all that, constantly harping on dogmatic turpitude and those who offended by it. When he pronounced "conceit and bitterness" to be "two of the most eminent qualities for making a heretic," he could little have apprehended how near he himself approached, in the eyes of innumerable calm judges, to the embodiment which he thus stigmatizes. We doubt whether in all our literature there exists a more glaring specimen of conceit and egotism than is to be found in his *Essays*. No possible opportunity would appear to be neglected there of magnifying himself and his performances. Certainly his warmest eulogist would not have made so much of him as, from behind the mask of anonymity, he himself makes of Samuel Wilberforce, the youth of promise and afterward the magnificently-culminated lord spiritual. As to bitterness, combined with the most audacious injustice, we will quote a few passages, just to exemplify how far the odium theologicum could transport him. "Mr. Baden Powell, if there be meaning in words, gives up the very being of a God," and "seems to have been contented to sit down, with Spinoza, on the frozen mountains of a metaphysical atheism." Of Dr. Rowland Williams, whose scholarship the Bishop was not at all the man to gauge, we are told that his "Hebrew objections are those of a mere tyro in the language." Once more, Mr. H. B. Wilson, having thought good to express the hope that eventually "all, both great and small, will find a refuge in the bosom of the Universal Parent, to repose or be quickened into higher life in the ages to come, according to his will," the Bishop, italicizing the words "to repose," goes on to find therein "the poor Buddhist dream of reabsorption into the Infinite, of the drop of life peacefully swallowed up into unconsciousness in the slumbering ocean of being," and "a dreamy vagueness of pantheistic pietism, which is but the shallow water leading on to a profounder and darker atheism." To comment on the flagrant calumniousness of this would be no compliment to the understanding of our readers. But the Bishop was writing for "my grandmother's review, *The Quarterly*," and he well knew that the docile devotees of its dismal pages would take all that they found there as being quite what it ought to be.

Not unfrequently we come upon sentiments which unmistakably originated with Bishop Wilberforce from honest introspection. Here is one such. "I have no doubt myself that unbelief contains within itself the seed of the most intensely hating persecution the world has ever yet seen. Instead of being tolerant, I believe it is the very perfection of intolerance. I believe that the very moment it has achieved its own victory toleration will be the thing above all others it will hate with an intensity short only of the hatred the Evil Spirit himself has," etc. We do not mean that the writer of this was imbued in the least degree with "unbelief"; this, equally with belief, being a subject on which he gives no proof that he ever meditated seriously. What we mean is, that he has here presented, with a fictitious name, an exact portraiture of his own feelings as to those who differed from him. A careful perusal of nearly everything he has written compels us irresistibly to this conclusion. In his hatred he was perfectly natural; whereas whenever we contemplate him in any other mood it is impossible to conclude whether he is not merely histrionic.

In order to have become such as he shows himself, he must have bestowed special culture on a strong inherent talent for incapacity to receive new ideas. Still, he insisted on wrestling with them, however uncomprehended; with what success his review article on Mr. Darwin's "Origin of Species" will furnish evidence to any one that ponders it without impenetrable prepossession. And this reminds us of his feeble passage at philosophical fence with Professor Huxley, at a meeting of the British Association, where he not only, by unanimous verdict, talked the silliest of nonsense; but made a humiliating spectacle of himself by losing his temper altogether. To this kind of loss he was, indeed, rather liable. For instance, we learn from his *Speeches on Missions* that, on its being announced that he was to speak at Bradford, the local press, which represented the prevailing public feeling of the place touching his extreme High-Churchism, warned him that he was not wanted there. Yet he went, spoke, was interrupted, forgot all that was due to propriety, and railed in good sterling Billingsgate on "nasty articles in newspapers" and nasty "hisses from nasty mouths."

The perverseness with which he viewed what was directly before his eyes is instructive. With reference to his own communion he wrote in 1867: "If the clergy appeared to the laity—instead of being men of more divine knowledge than themselves, of a deeper philosophy, which combines boldness with sobriety and thought with reverence—to be ignorant or superstitious, too weak or too indolent to grapple with real difficulties, averse to progress and fearful of the light, it is not difficult to see what the end would be. Happily the very opposite is the fact. Never were the clergy more earnest and never, as a class, more enlightened than now." Quite on the contrary, the great complaint of the English laity in our day is that the ministers of the Established Church are not up to the mark in point of learning, or near it; that their way of meeting objections is either simply to denounce, or to pooh-pooh, or to ignore them; and that toward keeping the faithful from going astray and toward alluring the indifferent or the unbelieving their main persuasives are attitudes, incense, processions, gorgeous vestments, and such like appliances of a sensuous ceremonialism. Nothing, in fact, could well be more complete than the gulf which has for years divided in the Church of England the great body of intelligent laymen from the clergy. It is the latter that have dug this gulf; and but for its existence disestablishment might, no question, have been staved off, if not indefinitely, for several more generations. There is a heavy retribution awaiting the blindness, arising chiefly from indolence, of English ecclesiastics. The history of Methodism should have taught them, if only in their own interest, a wholesome lesson. That it did not so teach them is to be accounted for by that mental rigidity, derived from a university education, which disables them all but totally from anything but imitation of their forerunners.

No one, to our knowledge, has predicted fame to Bishop Wilberforce for any literary achievements that he accomplished. He was not a man of learning, he was a poor reasoner, and his impressiveness on the public was wholly owing to his oratory. His *Essays* few will care to go over twice; and his *Speeches on Missions* are remarkable, if for anything, for their poverty of thought and their wearisome monotony. Nevertheless, they are deserving of study as first-rate samples of the description of things most likely to take with an English audience. What Briton would refuse to open his pocket when reminded, in stern tones and with a menacing shake of the fist, of "the right arm of England's avenging might"? The result may also be prophesied when he hears himself adroitly instructed, as in the following passage, that, in a sense suited to the most sordid commercialism, "godliness . . . is great gain." "Let us, therefore, do God's work in Africa by the special means which he has provided, in leading the people *to cultivate the cotton plant*, and at the same time be preparing them for the Gospel of Christ." To clinch one argument: "A polished Brahmin or a polished Mohammedan is a savage still." To clinch another: "In our direct mission work in India it is most important to remember that in dealing with the natives of that country we are not dealing with savages, but with men of intelligence, trained to a high degree of subtilty and educated in widely-spread systems of a theology of their own." In the way of inventing facts for a passing purpose his audacity was matchless. "The whole Hindu mind in India is shaken in its belief to the very uttermost." And, again, the Hindus have "a hierarchy which lives in abundance upon the wild imaginations of the people." We may add that the policy which, just after the mutiny of 1857, Bishop Wilberforce advocated as concerned India is that of an intolerant fanatic. He knew that it would never be put in execution; but it chimed with the vindictive spirit of the moment, and that was enough. The Indian Empire, governed as he professedly wished to see it governed, would not be worth a day's purchase.

Human nature, at least in its insular development, he understood thoroughly; and he early learned that the surest way to an Englishman's heart is to announce one's sympathy with his acknowledged aversions. "Look across the Atlantic, and there you see an Englishman under a magnifying glass." But this was immediately amended—an Englishman having good qualities as well as bad: "We took across the Atlantic, to that great nation, the representation of our follies, and withheld from them the very system which God had given to us and which was meant to bless the world. And so you may see the magnification of the Englishman's faults." "In America, . . . in that free country, it was truly said that every man had the liberty of beating his own nigger." Much too often it was by utterances of this stamp that, in his own irreverent phraseology, he realized his aim "to do something for God."

Unfavorable as is the picture here sketched, there is not a trace of it which, as we honor the claims of justice, we may expunge. At best, what we have had to depict was a show bishop, an ecclesiastical butterfly—only a butterfly with an ample gall-bag and a very sharp sting. His admirers are fond of comparing him with Hildebrand; and it is patent, from their comparison, how deplorable is their ideal of a master in Israel. However, instead of questioning their perspicacity, we satisfy ourselves with propounding for consideration whether Hildebrands, any more than Bembos, are to be reckoned among the spiritual desiderata of the nineteenth century.

SIR ARTHUR HELPS certainly was not a great writer; but his books have won an unusual amount of popularity and his words have been held to be wise by men of ability. Mr. Ruskin has praised him, and so sound a thinker as Mr. P. G. Hamerton has spoken of him (in "The Intellectual Life") in terms of deep respect. His last volume, *Social Pressure*, which Roberts Brothers have just issued, is a continuation of "Friends in Council," and readers of that famous work will be pleased to have in their hands a volume in which the old-time essays and talks go on as of old. In what Sir Arthur writes one finds many things he has thought of before, as well as many things furnishing material for reflection. The present volume treats of topics in which there is plenty of suggestiveness; nor does its English tone make it an alien on this side of the water, for the subjects of which it treats are for the most part of common interest to the inhabitants of Great Britain and of the United States. Sir Arthur's literary style is sometimes held up for praise; but the most intelligent readers, however much they may enjoy its piquancy, will hardly hold it up to their sons for imitation.

....*Silver Threads of Song*, by Harrison Millard, has just been published by S. T. Gordon & Son, of this city. The book is designed for home and school use and is published in a form and at a price fitting it for popular circulation. Mr. Millard is one of the best of

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* ESSAYS CONTRIBUTED TO THE "QUARTERLY REVIEW." By SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, D. D., late Lord Bishop of Winchester. 2 vols. London: John Murray. 1874.

SPEECHES ON MISSIONS. By the same. Edited by the Rev. HENRY ROWLEY. London: William Wells Gardner. 1874.

American composers, his pieces being uncommonly successful in avoiding the extremes of abstruseness and thinness. What he writes is good enough to please the critical, and not so hard as to discourage those who lack the highest vocal training. This little book is an excellent one in several respects. Besides the numerous pieces forming the body of the work, it comprises a full course of elementary instruction, with practical exercises, an elaborate juvenile operetta, entitled "Little Red Riding Hood," and a musical charade. The music of these two is by Mr. Millard and the words are by George Cooper, well known to the readers of this journal as a graceful and musical song-writer. The little volume, as a whole, we cordially commend.

NOTES.

A NEW volume of poems by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps will be published this spring.——Mr. William Morris's first book, "The Defense of Guenevere, and other Poems" (1858), is about to be republished without alteration.——*The Yale Record* says that Prof. J. D. Dana's "System of Mineralogy" is rapidly approaching completion and will soon be published. "An appendix to his 'Descriptive Mineralogy' is also in process of preparation and promises to be unusually complete, containing detailed descriptions of all recently described species of minerals and all new discoveries in science up to February of this year." It is prepared by his son, E. S. Dana, of the class of 1870 at Yale.——General Sherman, says *The Army and Navy Journal*, has yielded to the solicitation of his friends, and, instead of leaving his diary to his family, has consented to its immediate publication.——Mr. Francis Turner Palgrave is compiling a collection of poems for young persons, to be entitled "The Children's Treasury."——D. Appleton & Co.'s announcements for March include "What is Music," by J. L. Rice; "Nature and Life," by Ferdinand Papillon; and "The Chemistry of Light," by Prof. Vogel.——Roberts Brothers have in press "Christian Belief and Life," by Prof. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard.——U. D. Ward, of this city, announces "Show your Colors; or, a Story of Life in Boston," by Justin D. Fulton, D. D.——William F. Gill & Co. promise Wilkie Collins's copyright novel, "Alicia Warlock," for April 3d.

Dodd & Mead's announcements include a number of books likely to be of interest to readers of various tastes. Besides Dr. John Hall's Yale Lectures, they will publish Dr. Storrs's Union Seminary Lectures on "Preaching without Notes." Our readers have already had reports of these courses, Dr. Hall's series being concluded in the present number; and the two volumes will present them in full and in a form for permanent preservation and study. The theological seminaries alone ought to take up an edition or two of the volumes. Other announcements of Dodd & Mead are George Macdonald's new book, "A Double Story"; Mrs. Charles's (the author of "The Schönberg Cotta-Family") new story, "Conquering and to Conquer," recounting the brave life of the Christian disciple in Rome; Rev. John Miller's forthcoming theological treatise; and Dr. John Hall and Mr. George H. Stuart's account of the great Moody and Sankey revival in England. They will also publish a book by Dr. Edward E. Atwater, of New Haven, on "The Jewish Tabernacle." Dr. Atwater has devoted many years to the study of his subject.

The American Bibliopolist at the beginning of this year ceased to be issued monthly and became a bi-monthly. The February number is, however, twice as large as usual and is full of entertaining reading for literary people. Mr. Sabin, the editor, is a man of vast information about books, and when one reads the *Bibliopolist*, therefore, he feels that he is learning something from a person who knows precisely what he is talking about. Once on a time a needy book-collector, who was in the habit of selling a book or two to Mr. Sabin now and then, entered his store with a bundle in his hand. Taking the unopened package Mr. Sabin said: "This *feels like* such and such a work," naming a scarce publication; and when the paper was torn off he proved to be right.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Christ and Humanity: with a Review, historical and critical, of the Doctrine of Christ's Person. By Henry M. Goodwin. 12mo, pp. xxvii, 401. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2 00

The Law and the Lady. By Wilkie Collins. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, pp. 154. The same.. 0 75

A Reply to Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone's "Political Expostulation." By Right Rev. Mgr. Capel, D.D. 8vo, paper, pp. 68. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 0 50

The Doctrine of Descent and Darwinism. By Oscar Schmidt. Illustrated. (The International Scientific Series.) 12mo, pp. ix, 334. The same. 1 50

Health; a Hand-book for Households and Schools. By Edward Smith, M. D. (The Popular Science Library.) 12mo, pp. ix, 198. The same. 1 50

Alice Brand. A Romance of the Capital. By A. G. Riddle. 12mo, pp. 384. The same. 1 50

Earth's Morning; or, Thoughts on Genesis. By Horatius Bonar, D.D. 16mo, pp. vii, 276. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 2 00

An Eden in England. A Tale. By A. L. O. E. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 309. The same. 1 25

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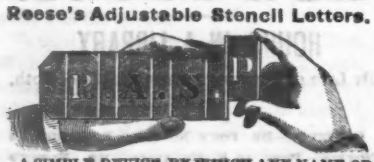

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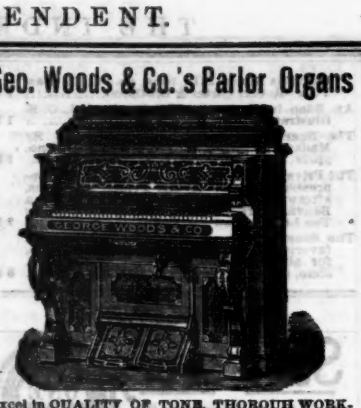

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The Independent.

THE OLD BURIAL GROUND.

BY C. P. CRANCH.

THESE winter mornings, as I take my rounds
To market or the mall, I pass a spot
Close to the street—the ancient burial grounds,
Thick with a century's graves, now long forgot.

There stand the formal slabs of time-worn slate,
With quaint old-fashioned epitaphs, that tell
How young and old put off their mortal state,
Amid the blessed ones of Heaven to dwell.

Two hundred winters, since the oldest stones
Were set, have spread their annual coverlid,
Where reverend scholars and where gossip crones
Beneath one common sod their bones have hid.

The stains of lichens creep across each line
Carved by the pious friends who mourned their loss,
And tufted roots of solemn cedars twine
Around the hillocks, with their frozen moss.

Say not "How like a pall the snow-heaps lie
About the graves." Each flake upon the grass
Was woven of bright crystals from the sky—
Rare forms of beauty to the optic glass.

Each shapeless drift the bitter winds have whirled
Along the mounds shall melt and float away;
Shall mix with summer clouds around the world,
Or crimson splendors of the dying day.

All Nature stirs with types of power and life,
That die not, but revive in ceaseless range,
Through all the mysteries of calm and strife,
Through seeming loss and lapse, through death and change.

And on each grave the winds have sown the seeds
Of wild flowers, waiting for the breath of spring,
When even the trailing briers and flaunting weeds
A tinge of beauty to the place shall bring.

Shall God provide for snowflakes, seeds, and flowers,
And not for souls that leave their tenements?
Shall smaller lives live on in chemic powers,
The larger die, unloved by Providence?

They are not here whose names these tablets bear;
They did but drop their earth-soiled raiment here.
The winged messengers of light and air
Were far less fleet to seek a larger sphere.

And little reck they, while the stranger stoops
To read their names and bends the withered grass
To spell their dates, nor heed the talking groups
That on the neighboring pavement hourly pass.

And so this spot is like an antique book,
Where thoughts and memories old are garnered up
In symbol language. Wherefore should we look
For life's wine here? We do but grasp the cup.

Time's banquet-hour for them long since has flown;
The guests long voyaged to another shore.
We touch the broken lutes they left, whose tone
Rang answering chords to voices heard no more.

A WOMAN'S LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.

BY MARY CLEMMER.

FROM without comes the sound of a universal scraping. Elsewhere with snow comes "the tintinnabulations of the bells, bells, bells," and a sleigh ride. To Washington it comes only to be instantly scratched into mud and out of sight. Perhaps for half a day at intervals a light "cutter" may come bumping along on the outer edge of piled-up snow; but it is all a make-believe of sleighing. I have never seen a whole day of what at the North would be called "decent sleighing" in Washington. I was going to the Capitol to-day; but this exasperating sleet has beaten me into the conclusion of remaining within. I am not even going across the street to my dinner. Do you realize how many people who have no houses of their own in Washington do go across the street, or up or down it, for their dinners? A breakfast or tea may be concocted in one's parlor; but dinner is an exacting meal, demanding conveniences which parlors have not. Thus the town is full of well-dressed vagrants, who go out of doors in pursuit of their dinners. And the streets at certain hours are lined with the itinerent dinners themselves, traveling back and forth in tin ovens and breezy baskets, in pursuit of the unfortunates who are to dine upon them. All this is very Parisian, I dare say; but it is not warm and appetizing and comforting, always. At any rate, I'm not going forth to meet that dinner to-day. I can think of nothing that is likely to be in a certain tin oven coming down the street to tempt me away from quilted slippers and my tea-pot. I am brewing tea on the top of my stove and making believe keep house. Now *don't* fall to pitying me and to sighing: "Poor soul! To think her home instinct should be driven to such a strait." My home instinct is having a pleasant time. My tea-pot is a bright little affair. My tea is excellent. More; it is most aromatic and life-inspiring. It is the drink of health. Its peaceful exhilaration is the only external "stimulant" that has ever infused itself into any recorded word of mine. Acknowledging this, I must hasten to remember some potent man who drained power from his tea-cup before Mr. Scornful calls out: "A woman's letters! Weak, washed out of a tea-pot. I told you so!" Well, there was Dr. Johnson, who would drink seven cups of tea at a sitting. He was not weak, though he was often "grumpy." "His kettle had scarcely time to cool. With tea he amused the evening, solaced the midnight, and welcomed the morning." Perhaps you remember I told you long ago that when women entered the United States Treasury as workers every window-ledge was invaded by a tea-pot. Thackeray said: "Nature meant kindly by woman when it made her the tea plant." But it was Sydney Smith who exclaimed on his own behalf: "Thank God for tea! What would the world do without tea? I am glad I was not born before tea!" Leigh Hunt wrote: "Did it ever happen to you when the tea had been made for you alone to partake of a cup whose delicious fragrance has dwelt ever after on your palate like a vision of paradise? Such an instance occurred to me." Cowper has made immortal "the hissing urn." Dr. Parr and Robert Hall drank deeply from it. Goldsmith, Pope, and Horace Walpole loved it more devotedly even than did Fanny Burney and Hannah More. Old Pepys in 1640 made record in his "Diary" of his first cup of tea. Charles Lamb made a pun on his tea-chest—*Tu doces* (thou teachest?). Charles Lamb loved tea, and if it had been his only liquid love it would have been better for that gentlest of men. You are convinced already that tea is not altogether woman's. So, while I wait and watch for mine to "come to a boil"—not past it—I invite you to

——"come drink with me
Both great and small [not too small], sip up your tea.
Fill up the pot; this draught, my dears,
Inebriates not, but only cheers.
Your nectar brown then freely pour
In spoonfuls down, and call for more.
Your 'Gunpowder,' for all its name,
Fear not to stir; it won't inflame.
When not too strong, O nice Pekoe!
O rare Souchong! O choice Kaisow!
Fond may we be of right Chinee!
But with Assam content will be
When we can't get the old Bohea!"

Perhaps my cup of Young Hyson moves me to be confidential—to tell you something, to whisper in your ear of one dear delight that I would be most loath to lose. I need not lose it. I never shall. So you may ever think of me as enjoying one priceless, inalienable privilege. It is this: the power to shut the great world of conflict and affairs utterly out; the power to shut the true personal world wholly in. I think of unknown friends whom, never having seen, I love; of your letters, full of vague heart-longings to see and to test the opportunities and triumphs of this same great unseen and unsufficing world which glimmers with enchantment for you through the mirage of distance; and I wish you could know with what intense satisfaction I drop my curtain, close my blinds, and shut it out. Perhaps it is not quite possible to know *all* of this satisfaction in drawing one's curtain on the silent village street, on the vacant spaces of sparsely inhabited prairie lands, or within the shadow of the lonely country hills; but here it is—peace.

They are on the rampage at the Capitol this last night of the session; but what of it? Tired-out men are shouting and suffocating in that poisoned air. The gaslight is blazing downward in Madame ——'s drawing-room, with heat enough to sear one's brain. No scorching blaze, no discords struck from the restlessness that knows not the peace of perfect quiet, no strife of politics, no "society" murmurs, no cruel injustice, no uncharitableness can penetrate here. The world of human endeavor, of discontent, of want, of misjudgment, and of pain is this hour shut out. Surely, it is a sign of its unwaning youth when out of transient surroundings the heart will set up all the semblance and symbols of home. Simple, indeed, may seem these signs to stranger eyes; but to the heart that knows them, to the hand that cherishes them they bring back not glimpses of ocean and hints of summer woods and mountains only, but in myriad unnamed tokens the BELOVED. From the unknown spheres, out of the faded past, they come back to us. In these books which they read or wrote, in these simple treasures that their hands once touched and which their tender hearts proffered in loving remembrance, they still abide with us.

There is many a gilded house in Washington that, with all its lavish decoration, is not half the home to its inmates that this simple room is to one. This centripetal tending of the heart inward to one home center is the saviour of its poor human nature. Show me a woman or a man who will make a home out of any spot where they alight, and you will see two already saved from the evil in the world. In this hurrying day I pause to magnify this thought. The grandest men that I have ever known have needed or longed most deeply for a home, or they have lived their largest, most expansive life in their home. The largest-natured women who live find the fullness and sweetness of being at home or they never find it in this life. For such as have missed it or lost it no career on earth holds an adequate compensation. Now don't say I am writing a dissertation on home to fill space. Don't write me any more letters exhorting me to "love Jesus." I can't love the Lord himself any the more for being commanded to do so. Don't preach to me through dismal page on page, as a well-meaning but benighted sister "out West" did, because of an unlucky remark of mine in THE INDEPENDENT, saying that my world was full of summer sounds and had a little black cow in it—that this world—the gay, noisy world of Washington—was not *my* world. This good woman concluded that I was "out of sorts" with *God's world;* that I must have been doing something very naughty, "or it would be my world"; and she exhorted me to repent of my sins and to flee to Jesus. At the end of her sermon I found myself very much depressed, not with the weight of my sins, but with the burden of her stupidity. Don't, I beg of you, this time say that I mean myself. I don't mean myself. I mean the uneasy sisterhood beating about me for "careers." Some women *must* have careers. These are hard enough for those who cannot escape them. Some women are not elected to human homes. They are free intelligences. They must meet fate and compel it without help. They are foreordained to their lot. Let them alone. Let them be free, as men are free, to work out their destiny unchallenged. What fills me with wonder is that any woman should want such a lot. The well-to-do uneasy woman in pursuit of a career—without the remotest idea what it ought to be—is an afflicting object in the human race. She don't know what to do with herself, and certainly nobody else knows what to do with her. Surely, I shall not have the slightest influence with her when I assure her that the deepest tenent of my faith is that the best thing that can happen to any woman is to be satisfactorily loved, to be taken care of, to be made much of, and to make much of the life and the love utterly her own in her own home. No more musing while my tea-pot sings. Good-bye, little tea-pot, till—perhaps—till another stormy day. It is a true March morning. Splendor of sunshine and blue above, mud below. I have just thought of it! Nine years ago to-day I wrote my first letter for you, my INDEPENDENT. It was on the first anniversary of Lincoln's death. To-day at meridian the Forty-third Congress finally adjourns. The last Republican Congress for—how long a time? No mortal may say. You and I, INDEPENDENT, may not live to see another. The air is dark with portents. *It is.* You are deluded if you say that it is not.

The final stroke of the Speaker's hammer falls and arrests affairs, just as death arrests life. It is uncompleted. The eager hope, the long-toiled-on task, the laboriously-pursued plan, the fabric of a whole life—all shiver into fragments and vanish into shadow at the blow of death. The Speaker's hammer falls, and the pulse of legislation, at fever hight, in an instant stops. Stops while resolutions are quivering in mid-air; while "bills," in the hands of running messengers, are flying from house to house. Five minutes to twelve the very atmosphere grows tense. Human perturbation in great waves seems to roll through the air from the nervous mass of human beings below. Four minutes to twelve. Men speak so rapidly their words miss utterance. The accelerated speech of the Speaker makes the galleries laugh. Bills fly out of his hands as fast as his lips can name them, and messengers, fast as their legs can carry them, with heads butting out like rams, make their way through the crowd to the Senate Chamber. The last one, running at his utmost speed, just reaches the Rotunda as the hammer falls. Utter silence covers the vast throng, from the floor of the House of Representatives to the ceiling. With the hammer's fall one hundred and thirty men are struck back into private life. Among the men who leave the House are Butler, Hoar, and Dawes, of Massachusetts; Roberts, Merriam, Tremain, Hale, Potter, of New York; Willard and Poland, of Vermont; Orth, Tyner, and Shanks, of Indiana; Schofield, Cessna, Harner, and Niblack, of Pennsylvania; Maynard, of Tennessee; Beck, of Kentucky; William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey; Sherwood, of Ohio—every one more or less a man of mark. Speaker Blaine's short addresses are always in singularly perfect taste, while his voice in its utterance gives out a timbre of sympathy that goes straight to the heart. As his last word vibrates on the air the entire House of Representatives rises to its feet, strikes its hands, and as with one voice cheers its Speaker. Three rounds of applause, deep and long, are caught up by the galleries and borne back again in ringing cheers before silence falls. By this time the Speaker's eyes are so full of tears he is compelled to wipe them away. It is a spontaneous *encore*, a heart ovation from men of every conflicting shade of party faith to the most personally beloved Speaker who has ever presided over the House of Representatives. He has proved himself to be acute, clear-sighted, discriminating; to possess infinite *finesse* and endless tact, a never-waning energy and earnestness; and withal he has proved himself to be one of the most genial and amiable of men, and this in the face of many gusts of impetuosity, in which he has pounded to pieces the oaken board beneath his gavel in calling the turbulent and vociferous House "to order."

Men who have shone in the Speaker's chair have left it to go back to comparative obscurity on the floor of the House. But the special qualities which have made Mr. Blaine eminent in the chair are indispensable in a leader. As such may he lead the diminished forces of the Republican host through the dark passes that lie before them, through night to light, from might to right.

WHAT changes a few years bring about, don't they? Yesterday the citizens of Arbor Hill were aware of a woman madly tearing along, potato-masher in hand, giving chase to her husband, who was flying from her presence like a deer. Eight years ago the same female took a medal at an Eastern seminary for a graduating essay on "Repose of Character."

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.

Meeting a prominent Republican, who is still a member of Congress, just after the final adjournment yesterday, I asked: "How do you view the result, now that the session is ended?" His reply was: "I am profoundly thankful, first, that the end has come, and, second, that, on the whole, we did so well!" That is the prevailing sentiment among sensible Republicans here to-day: "Thank God that we did no worse!"

Nothing in the way of political legislation of a really bad character got through both houses. The House of Representatives, in a fit of madness, passed the Force Bill; but that was the end of it, for it slumbered on the Senate table and died with the Congress. And it should be remembered that the same House, a few days after the passage of the Force Bill, adopted Judge Poland's Arkansas report by nearly 70 majority, and thus gave peace to Arkansas and a terrible blow at the crazy band of extremists who were urging the President to enter a peaceful state and overturn its constitution and government. This is just what Clayton and Dorsey, the Arkansas senators, and Butler and Tremain and fifty other Republicans in Congress have been urging the President to do. For weeks they have been working up their conspiracy; and, if the Poland report had been rejected and the minority resolution which declared that Brooks was elected governor had been passed, I fear that within a month civil war would have begun in Arkansas, and in the confusion and disturbance Brooks would have been recognized the rightful governor by the President and then would have been sustained by United States troops. Judge Poland's great speech closing the argument on the subject and the overwhelming vote that followed saved the Administration from committing and the country from witnessing such a blunder—indeed, I may say such a crime.

The Democratic senators watched with constant care the Force Bill as it lay on the table, liable to be called up by Mr. Morton. Every movement of the Indiana senator was observed with the deepest anxiety; and when he left the Senate to be absent through the last night they breathed easier. Under a rule of the Senate, no bill can be read but once on a day, if there is objection, and there must be three readings; so that with care the bill was kept on the table till the last legislative day of the session, and then any attempt to bring it up would have killed three or four appropriation bills and forced a spring session of the new Congress. This nobody wanted.

I think it must be admitted that the last session of the Forty-third Congress is entitled to great praise for what it resisted in the way of dangerous and extravagant legislation. Only a very moderate Civil Rights Bill got through, and that is the only legislation which can in any sense be called political. There were several large jobs which have been pressing hard at its doors all winter, and they all were rejected. The Texas Pacific, the Northern Pacific, Pacific Mail, half a dozen sewing machine patents—one and all were defeated. An extravagant bounty bill was passed, and the President had the sense and moral courage to refuse his signature to it and it is dead. It had some excellent features; but it was the claim agents who cared most for its passage and did most to carry it through. All the regular bills passed; but some of them only went through an hour before the hour of noon had arrived. One very bad step was taken—a long step toward the restoration of the franking privilege, with all its abominations. The provision that seeds and all public documents may go free through the mails till next December revives one of the worst features of the old franking law. Why stop December 1st, 1875? If it is a good provision now, why not hereafter? It perpetuates the costly book-publishing nuisance. Millions are flung away on poor books. They have accumulated till there are tons of them stacked away in every garret in Washington. There will be a general clearing out now; and then, when the new Congress arrives, the law will be extended, and when the presidential campaign and election are over it will be made to apply to correspondence, and then the franking privilege as it used to exist will be fully restored. Civil service reform abandoned and the franking privilege restored—what does it indicate? Are our public men hopelessly selfish or are the people careless of their highest interests?

Mr. Blaine's farewell speech to the House will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it. The words convey no impression of the scene, for it was the surrounding facts which gave it such power over the hearts of those present. The audience was immense. It was the farewell word after many years of association and from a man of great magnetic power, and the result was a most thrilling scene. There is, probably, no public man in the country to-day who could call forth such plaudits from such an audience. These were for the most part hard-headed and not particularly soft-hearted politicians, of all parties and every section of the country; and yet the moment Mr. Blaine had concluded they were wild with excitement. Many were in tears and not a single man in that vast sea, unless I except Gen. Butler, stood unmoved. No such scene has ever been witnessed in Congress before, and I do not wonder that the friends of Mr. Blaine regard it as a prophecy of his future. "Place him before the people as a national candidate," they say, "and he would sweep the country."

D. W. B.

Washington, D. C., March 5th, 1875.

YALE LECTURES ON PREACHING.

BY JOHN HALL, D.D.

[Dr. Hall delivered to the Yale theological students, last week, his final lectures, reports of which, condensed by himself, for publication in The Independent, are given below.]

Lecture No. IX

THE PREACHING REQUIRED BY THE TIMES.

While we may freely admit that the apostle presented truth in one way, the Reformers in another, and successful preachers in our time in yet another, yet we must also remember that the truth is the same throughout. To Luther and Calvin the weapons were furnished by Paul and the other sacred writers, as to preachers now. The times are to be taken into account only in so far as they suggest the method of applying the fixed truth; not as if we had latitude allowed to us to decide what Paul and Peter would have taught men if they had lived in our time.

In point of fact, moreover, "the times," for our purposes, have changed little. Men and women do not change with the change from smacks to steamboats, from coaches to railway trains. Human nature, the carnal mind, the laws of thought, all real human needs, are just the same they ever were. Nor has the author of evil invented or improved much since the original temptation. His devices are much the same now as in the later temptation of our Lord. His agencies and results now are as they were in Sodom and in Babylon. Worldliness now is in substance the same as before the flood. Conservative plans as to religious teaching, you see, are not the product of a stupid or indolent aversion to improvement, but the result of convictions as to the nature of things.

There is some vanity in the estimate we form of "our times." Patients in the hospital think their cases unprecedented; criminals, their crimes without parallel; and villages, their history most remarkable. We know our times better than others, and we do not want to think them commonplace. Let us clearly know and tell the truth God has given, and it will suit all times, as the air fits all healthy lungs and the sunlight all eyes, from the beginning.

Yet this will not prevent our studying the features of human life, that we may see the best modes of urging and enforcing this truth. Nor must we dwell on the supposed *bad* elements only, as many do—a discouraging plan; but on the evil and the good. We are not at antagonism with all the great forces of our time. Many of them are the work of Him to whom "all power is given." We are gratefully to recognize these and co-operate with them. He is yoking to the chariot of the Gospel many of these forces. We must avail ourselves of this fact, and teach and preach accordingly. Let us first get over the discouraging features; taking care not to fall into the delusion that the world is ever so much worse than it used to be because we get its crimes served up—picturesquely—with our breakfasts, as our fathers did not.

Wealth is now overestimated. It has come suddenly to many. Material resources are utilized with greater than former rapidity. Nature has been subdued on a large scale in this century. Gold has been given freely against the pay-day of the world's laborers. The money successes of men have been blown abroad and magnified, so that the eager and ambitious are stimulated. A little religion goes for a great deal in a rich man. Even the Church catches the infection, pays court to the wealthy, and tries the common secular plans of getting on.

All this determines the course of a faithful preacher. Even the Old Testament, in which wealth had a high place, emphasizes its transiency, insufficiency, and deceptiveness. The directions to Timothy we are to respect and follow, not in the narrow, selfish, jealous envy of the rich, which makes the coarse credulous as to any crimes charged on them; but in the wise, discriminating spirit of our Lord, who teaches the right use of the world's wealth, and of Paul, who instructed on systematic beneficence. We are to show how friends are to be made for the heavenly world, how money is to be utilized, what obligations its possession involves, how the Church is to be maintained in efficiency—and all this without the fear of appearing to plead our own cause. We are to instruct the young as to the actual value of wealth; for, if one goes to ruin through poverty, two stumble and fall over fortunes or in the too eager pursuit of them.

Money is extravagantly used in our time, not for the sake of what it brings, always, but with a vulgar ostentation and pride in laying it out. We know of the luxury of decaying Rome, of sinking Tyre, of Babylon, when "living delicately." In all these communities the brave simplicity that won greatness was lost, and easy, self-indulgent ostentation honeycombed society and brought ultimate ruin. If any light is in the Bible on these subjects, the pulpit should reflect it. If anything is said in favor of modesty, meekness in men and women, ministers should re-echo it. Why build Magdalen asylums with Christian money, and then with women's display in dress and decoration make the broad road along which careless daughters run to these "charities"? But the Word is fearless, implicit, and uncompromising on these points. It makes no more of royal trappings and glittering gems on the godless than we do of the feathers and war-paint of the savage. It discloses a heavenly and eternal life, the view of which corrects the estimates of earthly glory; as Jesus, who knew the splendors of the New Jerusalem, was not, like his disciples, carried away in admiration of the great stones of the earthly.

Physical studies are highly rated in our day. They attract and fascinate with more than a sentimental inte They are "bread-and-butter" sciences, easily turned into money. The wise men of the earlier times, from being naturalists and specialists, received the favor of kings and the veneration of the masses, and by and by they became magicians, the authorities in things moral and religious. Men are apt—most illogically—to conclude that an authority in one department is so in all; as if a microscope could clear up a point of law or casuistry, or a telescope bring the invisible world nearer, or Turner be infallible in botany because he painted stone pines. This fact is to influence the pulpit, not to frown on Science, which has her own ministry and dignity; but to show its place and to compel the attention of the physicist himself to the concurrent facts of morals and religion. The mind molded by the plans of physical studies grows insolent and rejects all that will not submit to the dissecting knife or the crucible. Technical knowledge, not true philosophy, is apt to be skeptical. The naturalist has one book; we have a second. He deals with a Creator; we also with a Father. He has one world; we have two. He gives over the universe to law; we see the laws as the thoughts of a personal God. He is sorely puzzled by prayer; we, like the philosopher, in reply to the sophist's proof of the impossibility of motion, say "Let us pray."

So the fine arts are highly estimated in our time and introduced into the service of religion. We have to study and set forth the limits to which their tribute can be received without loss, for the history of the Medici, of Leo X, of the Augustan Age of Rome, and of France goes to show that art may rise high when religion and morals are sinking very low. So the idolatry of genius into which men run has to be checked by the constant lifting up of the one standard of judgment in things spiritual. Weston is no judge of a Christian's walk and conversation because he is a famous pedestrian; and just as little is a painter or a word-painter an authority in divine things. "Let God be true and every man a liar."

We must cheerfully recognize the good influences at work in our day, co-operate with them, and direct them. Such is independence of thought in opposition to fathers, the Church, the state councils, and the old kings who so long ruled mind, and, like other kings, have gone out of business Let us not fear this, but be glad of it. Our Book says: "Prove all things." It is a good time in which to live and labor. Such a good feature is humanity sustained by ethnology, urged in Scripture, relieving the miner, teaching the factory child, reforming the prisoner, deprecating war, mitigating its horrors. We supply the fuel and feed the flame of wise Christian benevolence.

Such good elements of the life of our time we have in revived missionary zeal and yearning for Christian co-operation. It is the province of the preacher to direct, cultivate, and utilize these tendencies, to promote co-operation, division of labor, and distribution of agencies, so that no power be lost in rivalry or in mischievous competition. We serve ourselves heirs to the historic church of Jesus Christ in all ages, and it would be indescribably mean to glorify the mighty dead who are at the safe distance of Heaven from us and to ignore their representatives in the next parish.

We should rejoice, too, in the practical temper of our times: the inquiry *cui bono:* the matter-of-fact recoil against sentimentalism. The Bible is the most sensible book in the world, and its rule is: "By their fruits ye shall know them." So are we to guide the personal activity enlisted in good objects, putting all service in its right place, not as a means of acceptance, but a cheerful fruit of it—Abel first, and then his offering, being respected. We are to discriminate between fussy, noisy energy of the flesh and genuine work in the Spirit, and to make men feel that being takes precedence of doing, character of co-operation. Christian laborers have to take heed to themselves and to the doctrine.

Lecture No. X.

THE SOURCES OF POWER IN THE PULPIT.

It is difficult to find a phrase that will exactly describe the elements that go to give weight and influence to pulpit ministrations, for they are not all of one kind; nor do I propose to specify all, only those which in a great degree are affected by what we are and in relation to which we have responsibility. A man has nothing to say to the form of his countenance, the hue of his skin, or the hight of his stature. To-day we are concerned with those elments to which we have something to say.

(*a*.) There is a legitimate influence founded on official standing. We are ministers. We do not stand just where the Christian people stand. Of course, if we took airs, or walked on stilts because ordained, we should be contemptible, no matter what other qualities we possessed. But, apart from this folly, which as men and gentlemen we should avoid, we are called to the ministry and so regarded by the people. This can be established on two lines of thought. The apostles never kept back the mention of their office, never tried to denude themselves of its dignity. They were meek and lowly as men and willing to stoop for the good of others; but it was as apostles they labored, wrote, and condescended to men of low estate. And they urged the Christian people to obey and honor those who were set over them. They put the ministers in places of

authority and claimed for them a certain deference. And, to the credit of the Christian people be it said, they usually yield this deference until our feebleness or folly alienates them. Now we must do nothing to lessen this power given us. We are ministers and to be ministers always and everywhere. We speak in the pulpit as ministers of Jesus Christ.

In this connection it may not be improper o say that our usefulness in some degree will be affected by the attitude we assume toward our brother ministers. We should have more sympathy with ministers than with other men—more particularly as the world is more ready to believe evil against them than against other men. All rivalry, all querulous gossiping regarding them, all invidious comparisons we should discourage. All efforts to withdraw from them and attract to ourselves are doubly bad, unworthy of us, and mischievous to the people, who thus come to believe that there is no disinterestedness, and that we are simply securing our professional success.

And, if the scriptural view of our position be doubted, let us ask what is the meaning of our associations, presbyteries, councils, and licenses and recognitions? Do they not all proceed on the common assumption that, on one ground or another, a minister has a distinct official standing. There is no need to forego the vantage-ground we enjoy, and to say practically to the people: "Never mind what I am. Weigh these thoughts." Surely, we are ambassadors for Christ, and the ambassador owes something to the power he represents.

(*b.*) We have the power of educated intellect. We have not only the ordinary advantages of intelligence and culture; we have been specially instructed on the very subjects of which we discourse. We are specialists. This Book of the Lord has been our study; all the appliances of a seminary have been used for our training to be expositors of this volume. Have you ever gone to hear a man reputed to be an authority on a particular line without having a certain preparation of mind for listening with respect to what he says? Of course, if he fell noticeably below your ideal, you were disappointed; but he must so fall to drive away your docility. So it is with ministers. We are expected to give light, and if we give it and are recognized as real teachers we have an ever-growing influence. The people will attend the more the more we give them to attend to. Many of them have devoted little time to the great themes of which we speak. If, as educated men, we bring them to their minds and make them plain, we gain a firmer and firmer hold on their interest and an ever-growing power for good. Persons with the most friendly feeling toward ministers often say: "I cannot recall anything of what he says." They feel the loss. Others again will tell you they get something to think of—something distinct, tangible, practical, and the church service is a positive boon to them. Make the most of this element. Give the hearers something they can carry away.

(*c.*) There is the power of the man himself, which gives weight to his words. "He was a good man, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith, and much people was added unto the Lord." Is this collocation accidental or intentional? A real man is always greater than anything he can say; but his greatness goes in a sense with his words. There is power of simple continuance, power of Christian living, power of active sympathy, power from association in joys and sorrows, power from good done. A man carries all this with him to the pulpit. Not only the mind and thought of a life-time, but the high and unselfish effort of a life-time go into his sermons. Each one of them is not only a part of him, it has the force of all he has done and is, behind it.

Need I say that this is an argument for longer pastorates; that the people are foolish for their own sakes when desiring a new voice in the pulpit every two or three years; that it is a plea for consistency, Christian activity and diligence in every form of beneficence over and above the services of the pulpit? Gentlemen, when helping the poor, when comforting the sorrowing, when warning and reclaiming the erring, when praying by the cradle of a sick child with a distracted mother, you are, if not adding to the bulk of your MSS., laying up force for your sermons of the best human kind. Dr. Norman McLeod, of the Barony Parish, Glasgow, had immense power as a preacher to workingmen. When you heard him, as I did, you were most struck with the sensible advice he gave them. But aback of his unadorned words lay the visits he made in their homes, the counsels in their clubs, and the organizations he built up for their good. So it must be with all of us in the spheres in which we labor.

(*d.*) There is the power of the Word itself. How often it discloses a man to himself, so that he concludes some one has been talking about him to the minister. "It is quick and powerful." We must let it speak. What can we know but as it discloses truth to us? What are we for but to proclaim this truth? It has the power of adaptation, as was shown yesterday. It has the power of penetration. "He told me all things that ever I did." It has the power of impressing. "The voice of the Lord is full of majesty." It has the power of consoling. "Wherefore comfort one another with these words." It has the power of suggesting. Nothing awakens so much thought as the Bible. There are minds that would be sluggish and apathetic without it. It has the power of refining. There are many who are gentle who would be coarse and vulgar but for the truth which is in them. They commune with God, and they are elevated by the communications. A female servant goes to Italy with the lady on whom she waits. She is a communicant in the church. She never read Cæsar, Horace, Livy, or a Roman history; but she had read the Epistles of Paul, including that to the Romans, and when she wrote me from Rome—for she is a correspondent of mine—her letter had intelligence and interest, the whole materials of which the well-used Bible supplied.

But we weaken and lose this power in the degree in which we are other than Bible preachers. The poetry, picture-making, subtle analysis or philosophical discussion which we elaborately set forth may do us immense credit as thinkers or reasoners or declaimers. But it is not the Word of God. It is not what God bids us give the people. It is not the children's bread, though it may be ingenious and lovely as intellectual confectionery. For

(*e*). There is the power of the Holy Ghost. He came on ancient prophets, and their utterances were revelations. He came on the Son of Man, and he spake with authority. He came on primitive believers, and their words were like fire. He is with every true and spiritual teacher, and his presence is the measure of spiritual power.

I will not dwell on themes that are familiar to you in the pulpit and in the class-room; but I may be permitted to say that in the degree in which the Holy Ghost is owned and relied on will commonly be our success. We do not preach the Holy Ghost. We tell men, indeed, of the need of his operations and the results he produces through the truth. Like Owen, we must preach on regeneration, sanctification, and kindred themes. But we preach Christ: and the Holy Ghost, who does not speak of himself, but of Christ, goes with the word. He testifies, and opens men's eyes to see and their hearts to feel the demonstration. We say in the Creed: "I believe in the Holy Ghost." Let us carry this belief to the study, to the closet, to the pulpit. Read books like Arthur's "Tongue of Fire"; read the hearts of your hearers; read your own; read Isaiah and John and Paul and James, and you will feel that you speak with true and real power only when, as with the Messiah, "the Spirit of the Lord God is upon" you. All sing "Come, Holy Spirit, heavenly dove, with all thy quickening powers" in the prayer-meeting and the church service. Carry it into the pulpit in truth and reality, for one word spoken in the Holy Ghost is worth a thousand in mere human wisdom.

THE faculty of Wabash College would not allow its students to enter the Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest which took place in Indiana, March 10th.

THE INDEPENDENT 1875.

THE INDEPENDENT the present year will endeavor to maintain the high position which it has held in the past. In its literary columns it depends upon its well-known corps of American and foreign contributors—a body of eminent authors, larger, probably, than that connected with any weekly newspaper in the world; its departments, devoted to Art, Science, Missions, Sunday-schools, Education, Agriculture, and Commercial and Financial affairs are conducted by specialists of practical experience; its full and catholic register of clerical changes is continued; its juvenile columns are filled by writers whom the children regard with favor; constant efforts are made to furnish prompt and able literary reviews; and in its editorial pages affairs of religious and general interest are discussed by the most competent writers.

We are determined *that no subscriber to any other journal shall receive as much in real value for the money paid as a Subscriber to* THE INDEPENDENT.

We are also determined not to be excelled in the way of premiums, and affirm that we give with THE INDEPENDENT more beautiful and really valuable premiums than are offered by any other weekly paper published.

POSTAGE!

Since January 1st, 1875, the postage on all publications must be prepaid at the office of publication; therefore subscribers will henceforth remit 20 cents extra for postage, as per rates given below.

☞ *From subscriptions already paid in advance three weeks per year will be deducted for postage, and in all cases where only $3 is sent (without the 20 cents for postage) we shall receipt for only forty-nine weeks.*

The following proposals for premiums, as will be seen, all include postage.

LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET,
OR
FIRST READING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.
Size 26 by 36 Inches.

This is a magnificent Steel Engraving by RITCHIE (one of the largest and most perfect engravings ever executed in this country) from F. B. CARPENTER'S celebrated painting, and contains *most striking and perfect likenesses* of President Lincoln and his Cabinet—viz., Secretaries Chase, Seward, Stanton, Bates, Smith, Blair, and Welles. Only two of these men, who bore so conspicuous parts in the terrible drama of the War for the Union, are now living, and the *preservation* of faithful "counterfeit presentments" of those noble patriots is becoming day by day a measure of duty, as well as of gratification. We have given away as premiums over 13,000 of these engravings, and still present them to new subscribers for THE INDEPENDENT on the following terms:

1 Subscriber, one year, in advance, postage paid, *including the above Engraving*.....$3 45
Renewal of an Old Subscription for 2 years, in advance, postage paid, *including the above Engraving*.....6 40

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ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST CELEBRATED STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
Size 24 by 38½ Inches.

This large and magnificent Engraving by Mr. Ritchie from Hick's beautiful oil painting, presents good-sized and finely-executed likenesses of the following distinguished Authors of the United States:

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We believe this to be one of the most valuable premiums ever offered by any periodical for one subscriber. We have already given away more than 12,000 copies of this beautiful work of art as premiums, and shall continue to present them to new subscribers for THE INDEPENDENT on the following terms:

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A renewal of an Old Subscription for two years, in advance, postage paid, *including the above Engraving*.....6 40

MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD.
Size 17 by 21 Inches.

This is a beautiful Chromo, being a faithful copy of an oil painting by Mr. F. B. CARPENTER (the world-renowned painter of the "Emancipation Proclamation"), who was commissioned by us to design and produce, regardless of time or expense, a work alike creditable to himself and to us—something really valuable to present to our subscribers. The painting produced is beautiful in conception and thoroughly artistic in its combinations. It has been reproduced for us in all its varied excellences by the chromo-lithographic process, requiring manipulation on *thirty different stones*. The following is a brief description of its salient features:

"It is a beautiful combination of portraits and landscape, representing a group of four bright and beautiful children engaged in outdoor recreations, under the shade of a venerable tree, from a branch of which is suspended a swing. In this swing sits a young girl, smiling upon the bold lad who is holding a buttercup under her chin as a test whether or not she loves butter; while another sweet girl, with a hoop in her hands, and another very intelligent and dignified-looking youth, with his slate and books under his arm, are thoughtfully looking at the effect produced. There is also in the foreground a favorite Esquimaux dog, which seems to take a deep interest in the proceedings; while in the background is a sail-boat upon the lake lying at the base of a mountain. Flowers are in full bloom about them, buttercups in abundance; and the picture is one suggestive of modesty, innocence, and happiness. It is a delightful household picture, suited to any parlor or drawing-room."

This picture has every appearance of a genuine oil painting and looks as well as many paintings which sell for $25 to $50, or even more. We shall GIVE IT AWAY on the following terms:

1 Subscriber, one year, in advance, postage paid, *including the Chromo (unmounted)*.....$3 20
The same, *with Chromo mounted on Canvas, rolled, 25 cents extra, or*.....3 45
The same, *with Chromo mounted on Stretchers, like an oil painting (sent by express, at risk and expense of the subscriber), 50 cents extra, or*.....3 70

GOOD-NIGHT FROLIC
AND
SO TIRED.
Size of Each 12 by 16 Inches.

These two pictures were painted by the eminent artist, Mr. G. G. Fish, and are exquisitely beautiful. One of them is called "A Good-Night Frolic" and represents a young girl frolicking with her kitten upon the bed. The little blue-eyed fairy is dangling one of her many beautiful blonde curls over the kitten, which is lying on its back, trying to catch the curl with its paws. It is, indeed, a perfect gem, that one cannot help falling in love with at first sight. The other picture is that of a young girl who has completely exhausted herself with play and is now reclining on a sofa—"So Tired," and yet so beautiful that all who have seen it are enthusiastic in their admiration of it and pronounce it positively splendid. These two pictures we have had chromoed, at great expense, by one of the best chromo-lithographic artists in the country. They would sell readily at the print stores a $5 each, or $10 for the pair; yet we will GIVE BOTH OF THEM to subscribers for THE INDEPENDENT on the following terms:

1 Subscriber, one year, in advance, postage paid, *including both the above Chromos, mounted on thick Binders' Board, Sized and Varnished, ready for framing*.....$3 45
The same, *including both Chromos, on a Canvas Stretcher, for 25 cents extra, or*.....3 70

CHARLES SUMNER.
Size 14 by 18 Inches.

The new and magnificent Steel Engraving of Charles Sumner by the great artist, Ritchie, is completed and ready for delivery. Our subscribers and friends will please understand that they can have this splendid work of art by sending us the name of one new subscriber, with $3.70, which includes postage, or by renewing their subscriptions for one year (if not in arrears) and sending us the same amount, or for a two-years' renewal and $6.40 in advance, or for two new subscribers and $6.40 in advance. This new and perfect engraving alone (without THE INDEPENDENT) is well worth from $5 to $10, as similar engravings usually sell at the print stores.

GRANT AND WILSON.
Size 14 by 18 Inches.

Mr. Ritchie has engraved for us accurate and beautiful Steel Engravings of President Grant and Vice-President Wilson. We will send both of these fine works of art to subscribers for THE INDEPENDENT on the following terms:

1 Subscriber, one year, in advance, postage paid, *including both of the above Engravings*.....$3.20

EDWIN M. STANTON.
Size 14 by 18 Inches.

We have beautiful Steel Engravings (from a plate made by Mr. Ritchie) of the famous War Secretary of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet—Edwin M. Stanton. The work s an accurate likeness of one of the most conspicuous characters of our late Rebellion and is becoming more and more valuable. We will present it to subscribers for THE INDEPENDENT on the following terms:

1 Subscriber, one year, in advance, postage paid, *including the above Engraving*.....$3.20

CARPENTER'S BOOK,
SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This book is a faithful and graphic narrative of the scenes, events, and conversations which transpired within the cognizance of its author, while residing at the White House, engaged on his famous painting, "The Emancipation Proclamation." We will present this book to subscribers for THE INDEPENDENT on the following terms:

1 Subscriber, one year, in advance, postage paid, *including the above book*.....$3.70

We will also send the above book as a *present* to any person who will send us the name of one new subscriber to THE INDEPENDENT, with the money—viz, $3.20 (which includes postage).

"PROVIDENCE" WRINGER.

We have a contract with the manufacturers of the "Providence Wringer," by which we offer their very best "Cog-Wheel Machine" (cash price $8) to any person who will send us the names of three NEW subscribers, with the money, $3.20 each, which includes postage, ($9.60 in all), in advance; or who will renew their own subscriptions for four years in advance and pay us $12.80. The "Wringer" will be delivered at our office or sent by express, as may be directed.

Special Notice.—Subscribers for THE INDEPENDENT are particularly requested not to pay money to persons representing themselves as agents until they receive the Premium and our regular Form of Certificate, bearing the *fac-simile* signature of the Publisher, guaranteeing the sending of the paper.

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HENRY C. BOWEN,

EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

New York, March 11th, 1875.

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FORWARD.

"IT is a maxim of military art," said Napoleon, "that the army which remains in its entrenchments is beaten." That is eminently true in the Church. If it stands still it wastes. If it continues to stand still it forfeits its right to be called a church. The Church is not a mutual admiration society, not merely a refuge into which the exposed may run for protection and safety; it is an army sent forth to subdue the world.

That was a sublime spectacle when the eleven Apostles accepted their commission and went forth against Roman power, Jewish bigotry, heathen superstition—against a whole world. This handful of men marched right in the face of the genius of the age, right in the face of the spirit of the whole world. They declared that Greek, Jew, Roman, Asiatic, Alexandrian were all wrong. They aimed to revolutionize the whole of society, of thought, of feeling—the habits, manners, and customs of the centuries. Absurd as it seemed, they formed themselves in line and went forward, not only without a shadow of despair, but with a triumphant anticipation of victory. Nor was it with any blindness of enthusiasm that they began. They were not rash men, rushing on with audacity because they were ignorant of the difficulty and danger. They had counted the cost and they were fully aware of the greatness of their work. They quietly accepted their charge and with sublime courage presented a front of a handful against the world. Not one trembled, not one ran away, as they went to battle, knowingly to suffer, but also to conquer. They believed the words: "Whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world"; and the strange thing is that, born of God, they did overcome the world. "The whole body of the old society of Judaism and of heathenism actually crumbled to pieces before these few resolute men." Not by force, nor diplomacy, nor philosophy did they succeed; but by the power of faith. They believed in their cause, they believed in their Leader, and they acted in accordance with that belief.

The same aggressive spirit is needed in the churches to-day. They must march right on with a faith that shall not acknowledge the possibility of defeat. The aim must be to be always in the field, always on the march, always winning victories. This should be regarded as practicable. Churches have existed, churches do exist in which the normal condition is that of continuous revival activity, in which, instead of looking upon gains from the world as a wonder, the wonder has been that all around have not been converted. These are churches full of faith, full of expectation, full of power. It should become the distinct aim of every church to be in continual revival.

True, there are seasons better adapted for a general advance than others. Not because God is more propitious at one time than at another, not because he has occasion to recruit his spent energies; but the sympathetic and social part of our nature has a varying character. In the church there is not only the mighty power of the Infinite, there is also the finite and changeable element of man's nature. From causes we may not explain, the motions of men's hearts and minds are unequal, and for the interaction of numbers and the familiar stimulus of society times and seasons must be observed. The social concentration of winter and spring has been taken advantage of in the churches of this country for special work. But it has been proved that there is no occasion for limiting special activity to these seasons. The call is always to advance. The attitude of the church should always be alert and expectant. Not only on the Day of Pentecost was there great gain to the apostolic churches; but we read a little later on, when the churches in Judea, Galilee, and Samaria had rest, then, "walking in the fear of the Lord and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, they were multiplied." They were in such a state of activity that daily there were additions made to them. So should they be at the present day—not rousing occasionally to spasmodic activity and then falling back behind their entrenchments, but always feeling the imperativeness of the command "Go, make disciples." As an army, the churches should be feeling along the opposing lines, finding the points of least resistance, concentrating upon those points, always crowding the enemy They must push their lines up into the spiritual wickedness in high places, press them down into the dens of sottish degradation. They must always cast themselves into the exhilarating task of Christian conquest.

If we stand still, we stagnate and lose. As one has well said, "the churches should never be below the conversion point."

In order that this idea of continual advance or perpetual revival activity may be made feasible to the eyes of the members of the churches, those who are called to lead must abound in resources. Not by following the same methods and working in the same old ruts is the result to be attained. The soldiers lose their ambition if the same plan is pursued, especially if success does not crown each undertaking; and those that are to be conquered prepare themselves to resist the plan that is well known. There has been success in bringing together the people in large meetings. This has been the favorite plan in this country. But prevailing sickness or the inclemency of the season may prevent this at another time. Is, then, the advance to stop? No. The wise leader will then organize skirmishing parties—little praying bands, conversational or neighborhood meetings, tract distributors, visitors to go from house to house—and thus hang upon the flanks or any exposed part of the foe, giving him no peace, keeping up the attack all the time. He will find a nucleus in the church ready for work and will keep that fully employed. He will start with two or three in the Sunday-school, in the women's prayer-meeting, in the official board of the church. He will not work at the same point every time but he will work somewhere all the time. He will not distress his faithful ones by ordering an advance all along the line when it is impossible for the army to move; but he will in some way be steadily pushing forward, keeping up the *morale* of the whole army and gaining all the time.

The power is, of course, of God. But his glory and power are to be made manifest and to be applied by the Church. His glory and power wait always for dispensation. Infinite treasures of grace and power reside in him; but restrained, held back, a power confined, a glory concealed. And what restrains? What binds and holds, ingloriously inactive, those exhaustless and ever-present resources? What, when on earth, ignobly cramped the Christ, who would, but could not—could not do his mighty works there because of their unbelief? Worthless and weak as the members of churches are, yet, astounding fact, they do stand at the gate of heavenly forces, and they succeed in holding back or more conspicuously inviting the conquering power. His glory shines just in proportion as his friends prepare the way for him to do his redeeming works and scatter his princely gifts. This is what our Lord would always have us do—put him on achievement. And such deeds as belong to him to do this tortured world now begs to witness and receive at his hands.

An example for the Church we have in that old Prussian general who had but one word of advice in all the councils of war. When repulse came, and the question was "What next?" he always replied: "Forward!" When victory was gained, and the question arose "What shall we do with it?" the same one word came, just as quick and imperative: "Forward!" So for the Christian Church, before revival, in the midst of revival, always and unceasingly: "Forward, forward!"

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

THE Forty-third Congress began its career with an overwhelming and even dangerous Republican majority in both houses. We say dangerous because a political party may be too strong for its own safety. The Senate consisted of fifty Republicans, nineteen Democrats, and four Liberal Republicans, leaving one vacancy, which still remains. The House consisted of one hundred and ninety-nine Republicans, eighty-eight Democrats, and four Liberal Republicans, leaving one vacancy. The political complexion of both houses will show a very marked change in the next Congress. The Republicans in the Senate, counting Senators Ferry of Connecticut, Cameron of Wisconsin, and Christiancy of Michigan as Republicans, will be forty-three; the Democrats will be twenty-eight; the Liberal Republicans will be two; leaving one vacancy in the senatorial representation of Louisiana. This shows a loss of seven Republican senators and of two Liberal Republicans, and a gain of nine Democratic senators, as the result of the recent senatorial elections, while giving a Republican majority of thirteen in the Senate. The House, so far as now elected, will consist of one hundred and sixty-one Democrats, one hundred Republicans, six Liberal Republicans, three Independent Republicans, and five Independent Reformers, with seventeen members yet to be elected. The Democrats have gained seventy-three members in the House and the Republicans have lost ninety-nine.

Looking behind these figures, to the popular vote in 1872, as compared with that of 1874, we find a corresponding change in that vote. The Republican majority of more than seven hundred thousand in 1872 has been swept away, and succeeded by a Democratic majority of nearly five hundred thousand in 1874. This prodigious change has occurred during the lifetime of the Forty-third Congress. What it means is that the majority of the American people have not been satisfied with this Congress or with the course pursued by the Administration. The fact may as well be stated as to exist unstated. Nothing is to be gained by ignoring it. Be the reasons in detail what they may, there stands the fact, as evident as a mathematical demonstration can make anything. Of the one hundred and ninety-nine Republican members of the Lower House of the Forty-third Congress one hundred and thirty have been remanded to private life. Many of these retired members could well be spared, while the defeat of others is a serious loss to the nation.

The two great questions on which the public mind has been exercised and which more than all others have affected the popular vote are the currency question and the Southern question—both very difficult matters to handle. In respect to the first both Democrats and Republicans have been about equally divided, and neither have had any well-defined policy; yet the party in power has had to bear the responsibility of whatever measures were adopted. The panic of 1873 and the consequent distress among the people intensified this responsibility and disposed them to hold the party to a most rigid account. What the party has needed, but has not had, is a well-matured financial policy, that looks squarely toward specie payment; and there can be no doubt that the lack of such a policy, connected with the state of the country, has been to it a most serious disadvantage. If the times are hard the people are very apt to lay the whole blame upon the Government. The wise way in such matters is to find out what should be done, and then proceed boldly and firmly to do it.

The Southern question in its varying phases for the last two years has brought the public mind in contact with one of the most important problems of our political history. The policy of the party in power in dealing with the Southern states since their reconstruction has been too largely one of extreme legislation, involving the exercise of doubtful powers, to say the least, and, as we believe, powers not granted by the Constitution. Had the House Force Bill been passed by the Senate, this policy would have culminated to an appalling climax. It would have virtually become a war policy in time of peace. We have found it impossible to give our support to such a policy. We believe it to be contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, to be establishing a most dangerous precedent, and more likely to defeat than to secure the end it professes to seek. There can be no question that the public mind strongly dissents from the theory which in time of peace proposes virtually to rule the domestic affairs of the Southern states by Federal legislation.

The lamented Lincoln showed his proverbial sagacity when, at a Cabinet meeting held soon after the surrender of Lee, he said: "We can't undertake to run state governments in all these Southern states. Their people must do that, though I reckon at first they may do it badly." They had better do it badly until their own experience teaches them to do it better, rather than have the General Government undertake to do it for them. If they are states, then they must be left to exercise the powers of states, without Federal interference. The General Government cannot usurp these powers or displace them without peril to the whole system. The counsel of Vice-President Wilson, in his letter addressed to the editor of the Springfield *Republican*, is in favor of a more conciliatory policy toward the South; and this, though not the creed of Butler Republicans, is, in our judgment, entirely right. At any rate, it is the creed of the people, by a very large preponderance, and the creed, too, of the wiser men of the Republican party.

We desire that Democracy should not be restored to power, and, hence, wish to see the Republican party standing on a basis that will sustain it before the people and prepare it to enter into the great struggle of 1876 with a prospect of success. With all its faults, it is the grandest party that has ever existed in this country. It has done more things in the interests of liberty and equal rights than any other party of our political history. It has no right to commit suicide or follow blind and even corrupt leaders to its own destruction. One of the blessings of its recent disaster we find in the fact that most of these leaders have been laid aside by the people. The disaster, though by no means necessarily portending a defeat in 1876, is, nevertheless, a warning which Republicans ought to

have the sagacity to heed. There will be but two parties in the next presidential election—the Democratic and the Republican—and one or the other will win the whole prize. It will be no half victory on either side.

THE DEFUNCT CONGRESS.

THE evil done by Congresses lives after them; but the good they do is too apt to be forgotten when they adjourn *sine die*. And this is especially the case with the Forty-third Congress, which is assailed on all sides and is nowhere spoken well of. Yet the Forty-third Congress did much to entitle it to the grateful remembrance of the people, and if it did not do more it was because the work which it was required to do was the most perplexing and momentous that any legislative body ever had to undertake, while the time allotted to do it in was too brief for the proper consideration of a tithe of the subjects it was under the necessity of dealing with. In point of morality and character the Forty-third Congress will compare favorably with any other, and was certainly superior to its immediate predecessor, much of whose bad legislation it had to reform, while it was immensely superior to any Congress which had assembled during the decade proceeding the Rebellion. But in respect to the ability of what may be called its leading members the Forty-third Congress was clearly greatly deficient. In looking over the list of its members, we fail to discover the names of any men who could be mentioned among the distinguished statesmen who led their parties and shaped the policy of the Government in the earlier years of the Republic. It is a subject for grave reflection that, as the number of members have increased, as the country has expanded, and the demand for men of greater ability to conduct the national affairs has become more imperative, the requisite talent in our representatives has steadily diminished. This has been apparent for many years, and when Cobden was last in this country he asked for the cause of the anomaly; but no satisfactory explanation could be offered. We cannot expect a fresh crop of Clays and Websters at every new Congress; but what might be expected is that in every Congress there would be a sufficient supply of men of first-rate ability to direct the business of legislation, and that the party responsible for the Government would be able to find a leader in whose judgment, capacity, and honor they could trust. But no such man was to be found in the Forty-third Congress, and, for lack of such a one, members were under the necessity of accepting the lead of General Butler in many cases where they would have joined in a revolt if there had been any one to take them in charge. The Speaker was a man of superior capacity in his position—the best, doubtless, who has filled it since the time of Clay; but whether he would have proved equal to the needs of the hour and made himself the leader of his party is a question we will not assume to answer.

The Opposition was worse off even than the Republicans; their best men were of very light timber at the best. By selecting Fernando Wood as their candidate for the speakership at the commencement of the first session they plainly enough exhibited their utter poverty of material; yet he was their most experienced man, and, though shallow, pretentious, and lacking wholly in moral character, they had to take him, and may be compelled to accept him as their best man when the Forty-fourth Congress shall assemble, next December. New York, we are grieved to admit, made but a poor show in the Forty-third Congress, and, though having the greatest number of members, the Empire State had the smallest number of first-rate men in her delegation. Massachusetts had always stood first in rank in the National Capital, and in point of ability and influence she certainly did not occupy a secondary position in the Forty-third Congress; but she was first only because the rest were second or third rate. But there was not much for any state to make a boast of. Our member at large, Mr. Tremain, carried with him to Washington a local reputation for capacity which he failed to sustain, one of our city members died from the excitement to which he was subjected, and one of the Brooklyn members found it convenient to resign. There was a lack of personal stamina in too many of the members, and the tremendous pressure to which all were subjected, failed to bring out the strength which was so much needed. The newspapers in all parts of the country are rejoicing over the termination of General Butler's congressional career. All the troubles that have occurred are laid at his door. He is accused of misleading, rather than of leading, his party, and the hope which rests upon the next Congress is encouraged by the reflection that it will be altogether free from the influences of Butler. But to blame him for all the wrongdoing of the Forty-third Congress is only to admit that there was not strength enough or capacity to resist him; and if he was a power, it was only because all the rest lacked the power to lead.

The next Congress is likely to be a more inefficient one still. It will lack much of the ability which sustained the Forty-third; it will have a greater number of new and inexperienced members; the late rebels of the South will be present in dangerous force, and those who might have contended with them will be missing. There is no lack of congressional ability nor of good statesmen in the country; but the grand difficulty is to get them into Congress under our present system, which requires a representative to live in the district he represents. If our representatives could have the privilege which British members have of seeking a constituency where they could find one willing to accept their services there would be a better class of men in Congress, although the very brief time which a Congress lasts must always be a serious bar to the membership of experienced men. Two years are hardly sufficient to enable even a man of brilliant talents to acquire the habits and knowledge requisite to make a useful member.

Editorial Notes.

HON. J. G. BLAINE, who in the next Congress will be on the floor, and not in the Speaker's chair, has held the position of Speakership for six years in succession—a length of time exceeded by only two of his predecessors and equaled by only two others. The House of Representatives has never had his superior as a presiding officer and very seldom his equal. He retires from this position with a most honorable record, commanding the respect and commendation of his friends and even his political foes. Perfectly familiar with the parliamentary rules of procedure, quick to perceive their application, prompt and firm in applying them, candid and fair toward all parties, very seldom erring in his decisions, sagacious in appointing the standing committees of the House, a hard worker and capable of almost any amount of labor, Mr. Blaine has proved himself the man for the position, honoring it quite as much as he has been honored by it. The Democrats will find it exceedingly difficult to supply his place with a Speaker of equal ability. It is too soon to discuss the question of candidates for the next Presidency; yet, when the time comes, James G. Blaine will be, at least, one of the persons, and probably the most prominent, that will attract the attention of the Republican party. We know of no one who would be more likely to unite the party or secure the general confidence of the country. His administrative abilities and sound judgment have borne the test of time. He has never been a failure anywhere or in anything.

WE congratulate the country generally and the Republican party particularly that the infamous Force Bill, which was concocted by a party caucus, which the best men of the Republican party opposed, but which was passed by the House, under the lead of General Butler, met its deserved fate in the Senate. The Senate having paid it the formal compliment of two readings on successive days, left it to die on the table. We designate the bill as infamous because it was largely made up of legal falsehoods. The words "rebellion and invasion," as occurring in the Constitution, it so misconstrued as to steal the power to do what the Constitution never contemplated and never gave Congress the least authority for doing. The bill was, hence, a fraud against the plain and natural meaning of the language employed in the fundamental law of the land. It took a lawyer smart in perverting the import of words (probably General Butler) to get up such a bill. Had it been passed by the Senate and signed by the President, the Republican party would have stood a very poor chance at the next presidential election. The party has been saved from the disgrace, if not ruin, of such a measure by the timely protest of such men as General Hawley, Judge Poland, Speaker Blaine, Messrs. E. R. and G. F. Hoar, General Garfield, and Mr. Dawes. These and the like are the men, and not the Butler Republicans, whom the people repudiated last fall, who will hereafter, as we trust, come to the front and represent the Republican party by measures which the people will support.

THE House of Representatives last week disposed of the question in regard to the affairs of Arkansas by passing the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the report of the Special Committee on Arkansas be accepted, and, in the judgment of this House, no interference with the existing government in that state by any department of the Government is advisable."

The report thus adopted was signed by all the members of the Committee with the exception of Mr. Ward, who made a minority report and recommended the House to pass the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That Joseph Brooks, having been by the people of Arkansas elected to the office of governor of said state, under the constitution of 1868, for the period of four years ending in January, 1877, and said constitution having never been legally overturned or abrogated and being still in force, he is the lawful governor of the State of Arkansas."

Both of these reports were presented to the House on the 6th of February, and on the 8th the President sent a special message to the Senate in regard to Arkansas, very clearly indicating his approval of the position taken in the minority report. Had the House coincided with this view, it would have virtually advised the President to displace the present government of Arkansas, with the strong probability that he would follow the advice. The vote of 149 to 80 rejecting the view and declaring any interference with the government of Arkansas to be unadvisable ought to settle the question in the mind of the President. The truth is, such interference would be more than unadvisable, since it would be a gross invasion of the rights of Arkansas as a state and at the same time a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States. Arkansas has a constitution republican in form, adopted by the people, and under it a state government has been elected and is in the peaceable discharge of its duties. These being the facts, the General Government has nothing to do with the state in the way of interference any more than with the Government of Great Britain. We heartily commend the House for its good sense in thus disposing of the question.

NOW that the only provision of any importance in the Civil Right's Bill—that for equal facilities of education—has been thrown overboard and the law passed so that the colored people can drink whiskey like white men, but cannot learn to read and write like them, it will be in order to inquire what the Democratic Party, which calls itself "the best friend of the colored race," is doing for colored education in the states in which it forbids equal rights in education. There is Maryland, stoutly Democratic. It appropriates this year $460,000 for the education of whites and just $50,000 for the education of blacks. The lower house made it but $25,000; but one noble Democrat, aided by all the Republican senators, tried in vain to raise it to $100,000, and had to compromise on half as much, which was finally yielded by the house. That Democratic senator has since died, his sickness being aggravated, so Democratic authority assures us, from "remorse" for his treachery in deceiving a confiding constituency. Thus Maryland discriminates against the intelligence of its colored citizens, allowing three dollars to the education of a white child where it allows one for a colored child. There are counties in which the races are about equal, in which there are but from two to five schoolhouses for Negroes (and those built by the Freedman's Bureau or Northern charity), to from twenty to fifty white schools. Maryland is a state in which equal civil rights should be the motto of Republicans till they win.

A LETTER addressed from this office to the Rev. John S. C. Abbott in reference to that most famous class that ever graduated from an American college, the class of 1825 at Bowdoin, has brought an answer, from which we take a portion that will interest our readers. Mr. Abbott says:

"Your note has caused a flood of pensive memories to roll over me. George Cheever and I learned our alphabet together; Longfellow and I were classmates in school, fitting for college; Hawthorne is painted upon my mind's eye, as, silent, solitary, with melancholy mien, he walked the college grounds; Jonathan Cilley, who might have been one of the greatest men in the nation, but who was early shot by Graves in a duel, at Washington, rises sadly before me. In the preceding class was Frank Pierce, with whom I have had many a tussle to see which should throw the other on the bed. Socially he was one of the most lovable of men, and his wife, Jane Appleton, the friend of my childhood, was certainly one of the most beautiful and accomplished of women. 'Frank' and I took different sides in the tremendous struggle between freedom and slavery. I can never think of his political course without sadness, and, in thinking of him, have often repeated the rather sentimental words:

'When cold in the earth lies the friend thou hast loved,
Be his faults and his follies forgot by thee then;
Or, if from their slumber the veil be removed,
Weep o'er them in silence and close it again.'

Pitt Fessenden, a ruddy boy of seventeen, was admitted by all to be the 'smartest' little fellow in his class. Calvin Stowe was the wit. You could generally tell where he was by the roars of laughter. John P. Hale, in a lower class, was an incessant joker. His fund of humor was exhaustless. He had ability to make a first-rate scholar, but his genius led him in other directions. S. S. Prentiss, or 'little Prentiss,' as we always called him, was a mere boy in college; but he was then brilliant, chivalric, and the soul of honor. No one who knew him could be surprised at the brilliant career which opened before him."

WE tender our hearty sympathy to Dr. Henry M. Field, of *The Evangelist*, on the occasion of the death of his wife. Mrs. Field was a native of France, a very brilliant and cultivated woman, and well known in the literary and artistic circles of New York. For three years she was at the head of the Cooper Union Art School, where her interest in behalf of young and struggling genius found many opportunities for exercise. A large circle of literary friends were long in the habit of meeting every week in her parlors, where her conversational powers shone pre-eminent. She seldom wrote for the public; but when she did, as occasionally on French topics, she proved that she might have excelled in permanent literature. Few homes were more attractive than hers. Her sickness was long and painful, but endured with patience and trust.

AFTER taking a fortnight for its reply, the N.Y. *Christian Advocate* has come up, apparently quite willingly to the support of Bishop Foster in New Orleans. We have carefully read and re-read its defense, and it amounts to this. THE INDEPENDENT criticized the Bishop severely. That is true. We would have been more severe if we could, for it arouses our intensest indignation to see a leader in a Northern Church apologizing for the offense of caste. The *Advocate* supposes that there may have been an "attempt on the part of colored people to force themselves into the congregation" of the white Methodist Church in New Orleans, and says: "We are sure, however, the self-respecting colored people of that city would have no part in such an attempt." We are ashamed to see such language in a Northern Christian paper twelve years after emancipation. The *Advocate* would apologize for proscription of color. A Christian man comes to Ames Chapel, New Orleans, and says: "I love my Saviour. I am a Methodist, and want to join this church." "Welcome, dear white brother," exclaims the pastor, "to the fold of Christ. For such as you was the Church ordained." "I, too, love my Saviour, and I am a Methodist," says the next. "Avast there, you black fellow," cries the the elder; "why should you 'force' yourself into the Church? No 'self-respecting colored people would have part in such an attempt.'" And the editor of the *Advocate* stands by and bids the brother, who may stand above him in Paradise, step down into some church provided for his own color. To us this seems hateful and flagrantly unchristian. And for our part we should regard him as a specially "self-respecting colored" man who was not content to be banished to an inferior church. Beyond this, the *Advocate* defends the general policy of the Methodist Church in language which we are glad to believe is essentially just. But when it goes on still further to recommend to the colored people to "waive their rights" "till an improved public sentiment shall everywhere demand justice" for them we hold the advice to be false and cowardly.

MR. GEO. T. DOWNING, a well-known colored citizen of Washington, ought to read what we say more carefully before he rushes into print. We did not speak at all of Bishop Brown's letter to us as a "scare." That word we applied to a communication which we did not print, arguing that thousands of *whites* were going over to Rome on account of its persistently rebel and anti-republican tendencies. We may have "carelessly commented" on the Bishop's letter, as Mr. Downing writes

to *The Pilot*, but we do not think so. The colored people have shown an instinct that was true as the needle guiding them for the protection of their rights. For this reason all attempts to cajole them into the support of the Democratic party have been utterly futile. But the colored people know that the Roman Catholic Church has had twenty voters in the Democratic party where it has had one in the Republican. Catholic Republicans are as rare as Negro Democrats. The influence, we do not say of the Roman Catholic Church, but of Roman Catholics has been cast almost without perceptible exception in favor of the party which has oppressed the Negro, and no portion of our population has a keener sense of the disabilities that go with a tinted skin, be it black or yellow, than the Irish Catholics of America. Knowing this, we are willing to repeat that Bishop Brown "is much more concerned than we are about the rush of the Negroes to Roman Catholicism."

DR. H. M. DEXTER assumes personally in the last *Congregationalist* the authorship of that article on "Coming Together" which has stirred up considerable offense in *The Observer* office and among a few of those ultra Orthodox who are out of sympathy with our Lord's prayer "that they all may be one." He does not apologize for one word; but, evidently, has made up his mind deliberately that there is a "coming together" of the Congregationalists and the Unitarians, and he is glad of it. He sums up his testimony as follows: 1. There is no clique among Congregationalists, known as Liberals, who are planning for a fusion between Unitarianism and Orthodoxy. 2. The most prominent actors in the way of personal intercourse and pulpit affiliation with Unitarians are rather Old School than New School in their theology. 3. There have been and probably are ministers in each body with tendencies toward the other. Such were Mr. Hepworth and Mr. Savage. 4. There is a considerable drift of the two parties toward each other, resulting from the way that the age holds all theological truth, so that now—and we emphasize this most startling remark—"*possibilities of future union may now be suggested* which in 1835 would have seemed among the impossibilities." 5. The cardinal virtue of Christianity a generation ago was held to be sturdy fidelity to truth as you hold it, without compromise; while now it is held to be such a true catholicity as seeks to bring all the good into the fold of the one Shepherd. With this last view Dr. Dexter coincides. *The Watchman*, which grieves that Congregationalists are getting to regard piety as the only qualification for churchmembership, will please notice and drop a tear or two over this sad lapse from the faith. 6. Dr. Dexter concludes by informing *The Observer* that it is not a "lovely or Christian" act to scatter its "petty insinuations," to "cast suspicion on personal character," and in its judgment "to assume to usurp the seat of God." Perhaps the editor of *The Observer* does not see why he should not make such an assumption. We are reminded here of a book of hymns lately prepared by a lady, but to which a very orthodox editor in this city gave his name and steel portrait. A friend opening the volume at the frontispiece, and gazing on the benevolent countenance, remarked: "That is doubtless the *greatest him* in the book."

THE *Observer's* fierce attack on President Fairchild's paper read before the National Council at New Haven has called out the facts about the way it was received when read by request before the Cleveland Presbyterian Synod, a body which contains four presbyteries and one hundred and thirty-four ministers. Before reading it to the Synod, President Fairchild remarked that it was prepared for another occasion and for another body, and, therefore, there were passages that might not seem to be in place; but he would read it just as it was, that they might know what were the views of a "progressive Congregationalist." After the reading a vote of thanks was moved by a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, who said: "We wish to have it known that on this question *conservative Presbyterians* are abreast of progressive Congregationalists." A vote by rising was enthusiastically called for, and *every man rose*, though one lingered, because he thought the paper bore too hard on Old School theology. Now the New York *Observer* has sounded the tocsin of alarm at the heresy of the essay, saying that it is a "bold protest against those phases of Christianity which are most dear to us and to the Evangelical churches in sympathy with us!" What will the brethren of the Cleveland Synod think of themselves now? How strangely were their eyes blinded by the rhetoric of the bland and genial President? Marvelous stupidity, indeed!

ABOUT the brightest little editorial in our religious exchanges of last week was in *The Church Journal*, and was entitled "Lenten Thoughts." It begins by saying that "Thursday, February 25th, was a day of unusual storm and wind." "Of course the attendance at the Lenten services was small, very." Men were at their places of business, but nothing was doing; and the storm raged too violently for them to leave for church, while it was quite out of the question for ladies to venture out of doors. Then "to change the subject," it remembers that "Thursday, February 25th, was the opening day of the millinery department at Stewart's." The store was crowded with ladies as ever before, and the sales were unprecedented. Then, once more: "On the evening of Thursday, February 25th, at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church, in one of the lower wards, where the dwellings are all tenement houses," inhabited mainly by poor Irish, a wall blown down by the unusual storm fell through the roof, killed five and wounded twenty-five worshipers. "Had the accident happened at some of our up-town churches, that number would have embraced the whole congregation; but in this instance the number of worshipers at the Lenten service amounted to twelve hundred. But they were poor and ignorant Irish."

"S. WILLIAMS," of Castle Shannon, Pa., may be a very mild-mannered and gentlemanly preacher, but one would not suspect it from the way he talks in *The Journal and Messenger* of the Liberal Baptists:

"Hydraulic absolution and infant baptism are the Jachin and Boaz of the temple of Antichrist, and our Lord has told us that he intends to destroy the whole fabric 'with the breath of his mouth and the brightness of his coming.' But what can we say of those who profess loyalty to him when those pillars are tottering before the host of faithful soldiers hasten to their support and endeavor to lure the faithful by secret circulars to their assistance?"

Inasmuch as St. Paul expressly states in the next verse to that quoted that the supports on which Antichrist will depend are "lying wonders" and "deceivableness of unrighteousness," we suppose that these are the Pauline terms for "hydraulic absolution" and "infant baptism," which "strong delusion" God has sent them "that they should believe a lie, that they all might be damned who believed not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness." This is what Brother Williams means if his language is anything but meaningless rhodomontade. If it be as bad as that, if the two greatest heresies of Antichrist which entail this destruction from the spirit of God's mouth and the brightness of his coming are such errors about baptism as Dr. Behrends is conniving at, then alas! and alas! for the Christian Church! To be sure, within the body of our Baptist brother's "Antichrist" are found men of reputed holy lives; there are churches that seem imbued with the Spirit of the Master; there are prayer and praise and deeds of mercy; there are souls which imagine themselves lifted up to God; there are revivals and in-gatherings and blessed deaths; but all this, Mr. Williams would tell his Presbyterian or Methodist brother in Castle Shannon, is "after the working of Satan, with all power and signs and lying wonders, and with all deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that perish." Perhaps his Antichrist is not the same as St. Paul's.

SOMEHOW we seem to find in the following extract from *The Englishman*, a paper which purports to be edited by Dr. Kenealy, Q. C., a strange reminder of *The Outlook* in the palmy days when Dr. Justin D. Fulton was its retiring editor. It asks the question "Who is Dr. Kenealy?" and answers it as follows:

"All the world simultaneously replies: Among scholars he stands in the foremost rank; among gentlemen, in all that constitutes true nobility, second to none; profound in the attainments of the law and in knowledge of the constitution and principles of government of this great kingdom; brave as a lion, but with a heart full of generosity and tender impulses for the poor and the oppressed. . . . He will go to Parliament, not to be the flunkey of either the apostate Jew or the renegade Protestant, but to represent England and English welfare; and, above all, the working classes, who want a man, and have him here at hand, with the fire and force of Milton and the intrepidity of Cromwell, to meet and fight despotism. . . . Let the working classes bear in their thoughts that there are in this man's mind a hundred measures teeming for their benefit; that the force of thousands in the house of corruption cannot put him down; that as he tamed the three judges, and kept them down like three cats, that hardly dared to mew in his presence, so he will master these right honorable humbugs, who delude the people and pass the wicked laws under which they groan. He is a mighty army in himself, and will carry all before him in Parliament, like Mirabeau in France or Chatham in England."

THE young king of Spain, Alfonso the Twelfth, went directly from the military school at Woolwich to assume the throne which his mother had vacated at Madrid; and a few days since the young Prince Imperial, upon whom the hopes of the Bonapartists now center, completed his work of military studies at the same institution, passing his examination in a very creditable manner in the list of gentlemen cadets at No 7. The corporal Prince Imperial had the privilege of accepting a commission in either the royal engineers or the royal artillery. But His Highness aims at a different career from that of an officer in the military service of Queen Victoria. By way of watching his opportunity, he would prefer to serve in the ranks of the army of the Septennate; but the present outlook is not promising for the heir of Napoleon the Third, and, although his adherents and the personal friends of his mother mustered in strong force at his examination at Woolwich, and must have been greatly encouraged and gratified by the creditable appearance he made among the young Britons who were his competitors, the chances of his ever becoming the choice of the French people as their imperial ruler are diminishing every day. But strange things happen in France always, and it would be very strange indeed if two lads who were exiles together at school in England should both become monarchs of neighboring countries, and it would be still more strange if the heir to a throne in France should be successful in gaining it. That is what every one would expect, and it is the unexpected that always happens in France.

....*The Watchman* hath been wandering from his own post and spying about the Congregational Zion, and he weepeth. Ah! such desolation as he findeth. There is "no adequate protest against Bushnellism" [*sic*]. Alas! most sad. Then *The Advance* "would make piety the only condition of churchmembership." Grievous error! For does not everybody know that many pious souls will be excluded from Heaven? Then *The Advance* and *The Congregationalist* "advocate the new idea of the presumed regeneration of all who have been baptized in infancy," in which last statement we venture to believe that *The Watchman* spied amiss. Besides this, *The Congregationalist* is sadly helping on the drift toward Unitarianism which *The Watchman* imagineth he seeth in the Congregational body. And yet, and yet *The Congregationalist*, he pretendeth to think, is "thoroughly Evangelical" and "one of the most reliable papers in its orthodoxy." We imagine the contempt which will be felt in *The Congregationalist* office for such inconsistent criticism and compliment.

....*The Liberal Christian* has a long editorial vigorously opposing "Fixed Views." Like the Calvinist who found great comfort in the precious doctrine of total depravity, it evidently means to live up to its preaching. Immediately following this editorial are two notes so printed that they appear to the unpracticed eye to form a portion of it. The first of these is signed by the senior editor, disowning "as truculent and hasty" a paragraph in the preceding issue. The second is signed by the junior editor, who had written the paragraph, and expressly denies that he had "the slightest reference to" and, says that he "never once thought of" the gentleman whom Dr. Bellows supposes it to refer to. It may be said that *The Liberal Christian* is like Orator Puff, it both bellows and squeals.

....A correspondent of the London *Times* thinks certain modern views concerning burial were anticipated by Xenophon. He quotes from the seventh chapter of the Cyropædia the dying admonitions of Cyrus the Elder, who has just been telling his children of his belief in the immortality of the soul:

"On these subjects I dare say I have already said quite enough; but with regard to my body after my decease I have a request to make of you, my sons, and that is that you will not place it in any vessel of gold or silver or any other substance, but that you will as speedily as possible give it back to the earth, for what can be more desirable than to be mingled with the earth which produces and fosters all that is beautiful and all that is good? I have, I trust, been always a philanthropist, and methinks it will give me pleasure now to become identified with that which is the great benefactor of mankind."

....There are some inquisitive students in the Union Theological Seminary whoare prone to ask questions. When the professor of systematic theology, Dr. Shedd, had announced the doctrine that the "sole essence of the race sinned when Adam sinned, and thus every individual is guilty of Adam's sin," one of these inquisitive fellows asked whether "the sole essence of the race did not repent when Adam repented of the original sin." Such a question must have struck the Augustinian Doctor as being as impertinent as that put to the colored preacher who said that when Adam was made God set him up against a fence to dry. "Who made the fence?" "Put dat man out," said the preacher. "Such questions as dat'll spile all de theology in the world!"

....Down in Maryland the Episcopalians have either found out how to convert physicians or how to throw physic to ministers. In the two dioceses included in the state we find in the list of rectors the names of A. J. Rich, M. D., Samuel Ridout, M. D., James B. Purcell, M. D., James R. Harrold, M. D., John C. Tennant, M. D., William B. Everett, M. D., James L. Bryan, M. D., D. M. Ellwood, M. D., and C. H. Williamson, M. D. And yet in all the state only six churches and chapels are dedicated to St. Luke. Sir Thomas's "Religio Medici," however, must sell well in the Baltimore bookstores.

....In Northern India, says *The Rock*, an English Episcopal paper, they give "the singular title of 'Berean Lessons'" "to an ingenious system which, under the modest title of 'Lesson Leaves,' aims at the systematic distribution of certain selected passages of Holy Writ. These are prepared in advance," it continues, "and sent off in all directions by the middle of each month," so as to be ready for Sunday-school use. It heartily praises this system, apparently quite ignorant but what it is peculiar to Northern India.

....The Catholic papers are down on Bishop Brown for his letter on Romanism in the South. A correspondent of *The Freeman's Journal* thinks that some "twenty odd years ago he was a good, faithful colored servant" in a boarding school in Westchester, Pa. We don't know; but that puts no such discredit, if true, on his judgment as the writer would intimate. It is not considered in this country a disgrace to have risen from a humble condition of life.

....There is an Episcopal university in Illinois which rejoices in the cheerful name of Jubilee College. At present there is one vacancy in its faculty, but if things turn out right its list of officers of instruction and government will be made complete as follows: president (*ex-officio*), the Rev. James De Koven, D. D.; vice-president and South Carolina professor of ancient languages, the Rev. Samuel Chase, D. D.

....They have had a bad winter about San Francisco. *The Pacific* complains that "such a season for the growth of weeds and grasses in our gardens during the winter months we have never known before. They have to be mown in order to facilitate the use of the spade." We are not suffering just in that way hereabouts. No weeds have grown, but snow balls.

....If two institutions have the same name, we must be pardoned for sometimes confounding them. It is in the Union Theological Seminary at Hampden Sidney, Va., and not in this city, that Turretin, in the original Latin, is studied as the text-book of theology, and where the supper we spoke of in honor of the completion of the study took place.

....Dr. Leonard Bacon was to celebrate on Tuesday of this week the fiftieth anniversary of his settlement over the First church of New Haven. It ought to be an extremely interesting occasion. The man and the church are both historic.

....*The Tribune* says: "Bigamy, Trigamy, Quadrigamy, or whatever you please to call the simultaneous possession of more wives than one," etc. But why not Brighamy?

....*The Advance* quotes *The Observer* as saying that "Pharaoh is not as dead to-day as Finney's theology." Not precisely. It said "Pharoah," etc.

Religious Intelligence.

THE Rev. P. M. Bartlett, president of Maryville College, Tenn., writes us in reference to the asserted lawsuit by the Synod of Nashville (South) for possession of the College a communication which explains the facts. He says:

"In your issue of Feb. 18th is a notice of an editorial which appeared in the Louisville *Christian Observer* with regard to the claims of of the Synod of Nashville to this institution. It was said that the Synod had brought suit against the Synod of Tennessee to recover possession of the Maryville College property; that it would not have done this if the institution had not misused and perverted the donations made to it, by allowing the whites to share the privileges of the College, etc. Thanks for your keen satire. 'Not a very creditable or Christian position for a church to be fighting before the courts for the privilege of excluding white young men from their opportunities of education.'

"Of the five points in the editorial in *The Christian Observer*, which it asserts are, for substance, the truth, there is not one that is not utterly false. The Synod of Nashville has brought no suit. The Synod of Tennessee is not in law the owner of Maryville College. It has the power to appoint trustees. No funds were ever received by Maryville College for the exclusive education of any race. The institution was founded in 1819, to educate men for the Christian ministry. The founder, Dr. Isaac Anderson, received

some colored boys and instructed them privately. One became a man of promise, and was welcomed into all the Presbyterian pulpits in East Tennessee. This man was enrolled in the days of slavery as an alumnus of the institution. Since the war the College doors have been opened to all, irrespective of race or color, and it has had perhaps half a dozen on an average annually of colored boys. The institution has received more money since it broke down the barriers between races than it did during all its previous history, and has facilities for education now that it never before possessed.

"There is in Maryville an excellent institution, founded by the Friends, exclusively for colored youth. The principal object is to educate teachers. More can be done in this school for most colored youth than can be effected in Maryville College. The course of study in the College is very extensive, and it has been thought that it would be best to adopt a special course for colored students and receive only those who desire to preach the Gospel, since there is now a good school in the town where all others can be thoroughly taught. The funds given to Maryville College were donated with the same liberality that has influenced men to give to all institutions where the caste spirit does not prevail. Not a single Northern man ever yet said to the trustees of Maryville College or to any of their agents: '*I give this to educate the blacks.*' The money was given for Christian education, without specifications or limitations.

"Nothing could be more damaging than to divulge the facts with regard to the pretended claims of a few persons, who abandoned the institution, allowed it to be sold for its debts, did nothing at all to reclaim the old wreck, and, after years had passed, put in a claim to property which has been purchased with moneys raised by the Synod of Tennessee since the war. Such a claim as this no court can sustain but should it be necessary to carry the case to the highest tribunals of the states and should an unfavorable decision be given the plans are already formed to test the matter before the Supreme Court of the United States. Before that tribunal the friends of the College have nothing to fear."

....Dr. De Koven turns out to be unexpectedly obnoxious to several of the Episcopal dioceses. Thus far the standing committees of Central New York, Central Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Southern Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Kentucky, Virginia, Delaware, Louisiana, and Texas have voted against him, while Maine, Albany, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Missouri, and Alabama have gone in his favor. Of the former Central New York is Bishop's Huntington's diocese, and it, as well as Central Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia, is an exceptionally large and flourishing one. It is interesting to see that Virginia, the first and one may say in a right sense the most aristocratic abode of American Episcopacy, is, as usual, of pronounced Low Church opinions, and that Delaware, Louisiana, and Texas join her. Conservatism in politics and sacramentarianism in religion do not always go together, therefore—in this country, at least. Of the De Koven dioceses Maine and Albany are High Church through and through, the latter having Bishop Doane for its head and Dr. J. H. Hopkins for its prime minister. It is a strong diocese. Maine has but 25 churches and 1,883 communicants. Its bishop is Dr. Neely, a well known upholder of sacramentarian doctrine, who for duty's sake gave up a rich salary at Trinity Chapel, in this city, and accepted the episcopate of a feeble diocese. Alabama's vote was perhaps influenced by Dr. Fulton, of Mobile, the most prominent of its clergy. Illinois and Wisconsin naturally favored De Koven, as did Tennessee, with the high Dr. Quintard for its bishop. The vote of Iowa is a surprise, the diocese being an Evangelical one. Dr. De Koven, it must be confessed, seems at this time likely to fail of confirmation. Dr. Jaggar's chances are much better, although Central New York, Texas, and Arkansas have made his alleged affiliation with Dr. Cheney their reason for rejecting his name. The dioceses in his favor are, thus far, Albany, Central Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Alabama. It will be noticed that Central New York and Texas are against both De Koven and Jaggar, and that Albany and Wisconsin are for both.

....Large union revival meetings have been held in this city during the week, commencing with the one Sunday evening, at Barnum's Hippodrome, where fully 8,000 people were present. The meetings have been under the direction of Henry Varley, the English Evangelist. In Manchester, N. H., over sixty meetings have been held during the past month and a thousand persons are said to have been converted. At Dixmont, Me., Lowell, Mass., Tunckhannock, Pa., Louisville, Ky., and Canton, Miss., union meetings have also been held. The Congregationalists during the past week report revivals at Newton Center, Warren, Randolph, Mass.; Westmoreland, Madison, Boothbay, N. Y.; Byron, Tonica (36 conversions), Ill.; Mankato, Sauk Rapids, Sterling, Park, Cannon Falls, Minneapolis, Waseca, Walnut Station, Winona, Blaanavon, St. Charles, Worthington, Minn.; and at Sedgwick, Kan. The Presbyterians are holding meetings at Otsego County, New York, where 250 conversions are reported; also at Pittsfield, Mass.; Erie, Pa.; Salem, Va.; Elkton, Md.; Tipton, Ind.; Chicago, Springfield, Carlinville, Ill.; Sumner, Minn.; Baraboo, Wis.; and Spring Hill, Mo. Baptist revivals are reported at New Vineyard Mills, Me.; at a number of towns in New Hampshire and Vermont, and at Plattsburgh and Patterson, N. Y. The Methodists are conducting revivals almost everywhere, and the conversions reported are numbered by the thousands. The towns in Pennsylvania and in the Western States appear to be particularly blessed. A Lutheran revival at Louisville, Ky., is reported. Interesting meetings at Hamilton and Dartmouth Colleges have resulted in a number of conversions.

....We judge from the report of the Church Extension Committee, as published in their "Annual," that they are troubled by the evil of having their churches look to the committee for help in church erection, and then having them complain if objection is made to their appealing for further aid to the churches that support the Extension Committee. The Congregational Union has had the same experience, and Dr. Palmer in his report speaks strongly on the subject. If churches will look for special aid abroad, they ought not to ask help from the common treasury.

....In Italy the opponents of the civil marriage law have occasionally got a slight advantage over the hated government. Widows of public officials there receive a pension so long as they remain unmarried. Some of them have married by the religious rite only, which satisfies their conscience, but retain their pension, as such a marriage is not recognized by the state. They may find the tables turned back on them again if the question ever comes before the courts whether their children are legitimate.

....The City Pastors' Conference of Rochester, N. Y., listened the other day, with almost unanimous approval, to a paper in support of the equal taxation of clergymen and churches, by the Rev. H. L. Morehouse, a Baptist pastor. By request, it was published the next day in the city papers, accompanied by favorable editorial comment. The leading Baptist paper of this city treats the paper very tartly, telling the Rochester ministers that if they want to pay taxes there is nobody to hinder them.

....Somebody in England who believes in committing "earth to earth" very literally recently attempted to bury a friend, leaving the lid of the coffin open, so that the earth, instead of rattling down within the open grave on a board, intended to keep the earth from earth, should fall directly on the flowers that covered the body. The directors of the Bethnal Green Cemetery Company said such an interment was illegal and refused to allow it.

....The Pope has received a petition, signed by three million names, begging him to consecrate the entire Church to the Sacred Heart. Pio Nono has not yet made up his mind to do it. We should presume that the "Sacred Heart" referred to is that of Our Saviour, but we notice that the priest who presented the thirty huge volumes of signatures is superior of the Society of the Sacred Heart of Our Lady of Issoudun.

....From the Catholic Directory for 1875 we learn that the Roman Catholics have in the United States and its territories 7 archbishops 53 bishops, 4,873 priests, 6,920 churches, chapels, and stations, and what is termed a "Catholic population" of about 6,000,000. In the five dioceses of the State of New York the same denomination has 791 priests and a population of 1,250,000.

....It now seems probable that the next meeting of the Evangelical Alliance will be held in Edinburgh. The religious fermentation in Germany and Switzerland is so great that it hardly seems wise to have the meeting there. Rome and Jerusalem do not yet seem to be ready.

....The Protestant Episcopal Almanac for 1875 gives 50 bishops, 5 bishops-elect, 3,085 priests and deacons, 3,140 clergymen, 2,750 parishes, 273,099 communicants, 23,007 Sunday-school teachers, 225,733 Sunday-school scholars, and contributions during the year $6,851,983.27.

....An attempt was made January 27th, by means of an Orsini bomb, in the Cathedral of Leghorn, to kill the officiating bishop. One seminarist boy was the only person injured.

....The Lutheran Almanac for 1875 gives 54 synods, an increase of 3 over last year; 2,568 ministers, an increase of 136; 4,639 churches, an increase of 291; and 561,372 communicants, an increase of 33,733.

....Henry Varley, the English evangelist, preached last Sunday evening in the Hippodrome in this city. He had six or eight thousand hearers.

....It is rumored that Dr. A. L. Stone may return to Boston, where he was for many years the popular pastor of the Park-street church.

....The United Brethren have 1,886 ministers, 3,959 churches, and 131,859 members.

....A Presbyterian church in Troy, Pa., has appointed three deaconesses.

....The Unitarians have 359 church organizations and 396 ministers.

Publisher's Department.

AN OFFER TO SUIT THE TIMES.—On receipt of $2 for single or $3 for double truss, Messrs. Pomeroy & Co., 744 Broadway, N. Y., will send their Patent Rupture Belt by mail, postpaid, to any address. The Rupture Belt ranks among the best appliances for the relief and cure of hernia.

SOOTHING AND HEALING, we might with truth add, certainly curing in every case. No remedy known equals Coe's Cough Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Consumption. It is an old and tried friend and always proves true.

HOW TO BE SURE OF PURE SILVER.

IN England all goods sold as silver must first be submitted to government assay and stamped with the "Hall mark," as it is called, as a guaranty of standard purity. Notwithstanding this guaranty, I have been assured by an experienced English silversmith that frauds are effected under its cover. It is a matter for national pride that the stamp of an American house (the Gorham Manufacturing Company, of Providence) is acknowledged a surer guaranty of sterling purity than the stamp of the British government.

The Gorham trade-mark on silver ware consists of three small shields in succession, the device on the first being a lion, to signify "sterling"; on the second an anchor, the emblem of the State of Rhode Island; on the third the cipher or initial letter "G." (Gorham), and underneath the word "STERLING."—"*The Silver Age*," *in Scribner's Monthly for December.*

Salesrooms of the Gorham Company No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway, N. Y.

ABOUT BITTERS.—At certain periods of life a tonic is a necessity; but there is danger in using stimulants that injure the organs of digestion while giving temporary relief. To obviate this and present to the public a tonic free from ALCOHOLIC POISON, Dr. Greene prepared the OXYGENATED BITTERS, a sure cure for DYSPEPSIA and all kindred complaints. Sold everywhere. Price $1 per bottle. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & Co., 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S TOOTHACHE ANODYNE cures in one minute.

TAKE OUR ADVICE.

WE think there are very few housekeepers who would be without *D. S. Thompson's Matchless Baking Powder* if they knew its value. We would not use it ourselves were we not fully satisfied of its purity and that there is no article of a deleterious nature in its composition. Take our advice, friends and readers, and give it a trial. Can be obtained in any quantity by addressing the proprietor, at 30 and 32 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

HOVEY & Co., seedsmen, 141 State street, Chicago, have for years been quietly engaged in building up a first-class reputation and a large trade in flower and garden seeds. They are, as usual, prepared to compete with all dealers in the sale of reliable seeds and have no fear that they will fail to please any who favor them with orders.

LEADING Medical Men patronize Drs. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, at SARATOGA, N. Y. It cures by its unusual appliances many cases incurable without them. *Nervous, Lung, Female, and other Chronic Diseases a specialty.* Send for a Circular.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

WE are nearly three weeks behind in filling orders for our great premium engraving —LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—and we must ask the indulgence of our friends for at least a week or two longer. For more than a month past Mr. Ritchie has done his best to supply us fully, but has been unable to print them as fast as we wanted them. This magnificent engraving is one of the best and largest specimens of American art ever executed. It is one of Mr. Ritchie's best works and its popularity is steadily increasing. Since the first of January we have given away as premiums for new subscribers more of these engravings than ever before during the same length of time. Every family should have one of these elegant pictures as a household treasure.

See premium page.

ORDERING GOODS.

OUR advertisers now inform us that they are receiving a large number of orders from the country in every direction in response to their announcements in our columns. Money is sent freely, without any thought of risk or disappointment. Thousands of our readers want good goods and cheap goods, which cannot always be had at home. In our crowded advertising columns they learn just where to find what they want. We believe that our subscribers, one and all, may, as a rule, safely send their orders to any merchant or trader who uses THE INDEPENDENT as a medium to communicate with the public. In our newspaper experience of over twenty-five years we have never heard of a half dozen cases of dissatisfaction in thus ordering goods.

We ask our readers when they send orders to merchants and others to make the *plain statement* that they were induced so to do by seeing their advertisement in THE INDEPENDENT. This will at once give them a proper introduction and secure the most honorable and prompt attention. In many cases our merchants call on us to inquire if the letters they receive are from genuine subscribers. A glance at our books gives the required information. If any subscriber is afraid to take the risk of sending money for goods to an unknown party, it may come enclosed in a letter addressed to us, *provided* explicit orders are given as to what is to be done with it. And if any order is not promptly or satisfactorily executed, the fact may be reported to us, when immediate attention shall be given to the matter. We have thus cleared the way for the most intimate business relations between our subscribers and advertisers, and we hope that both parties will be benefited thereby. Now, will our readers please make their wants promptly known?

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

As most of our readers are aware, the last Congress passed a law requiring the postage on all newspapers and periodicals to be prepaid by the publishers thereof and fixing the rate on weekly newspapers at two cents per pound or a fraction thereof, to take effect on and after January 1st, 1875.

Upon a careful estimate, we find that the postage on THE INDEPENDENT will amount to about 22 cents per year; but have decided, for the sake of convenience, to charge 20 cents per year, which amount our subscribers are requested to remit in addition to the regular subscription price of the paper. In all cases when the postage is not sent to us the subscriber will be credited with 49 weeks per year, instead of 52—three weeks being deducted for postage. In order to place all of our subscribers upon the same footing in regard to postage, we have *deducted at the rate of* three weeks per year for postage from all subscriptions paid in advance; so that subscribers noticing the change made in the expiration of their subscriptions, as shown on the yellow address label, will understand that their *postage is paid.*

SEND NO MONEY BY MAIL.

WE desire to caution our subscribers not to send money by mail, but either procure a Money Order, Registered Letter, or Check

FILES FOR THE INDEPENDENT.

We have had so many inquiries for Files or Binders for The Independent since the change to its present form that we have made arrangements with Koch, Sons & Co., patentees of the best Binder in use, to supply those who may desire them. Each File or Binder will conveniently hold twenty-six numbers — half a year. The cover has "The Independent" embossed on it in large gilt letters, making it quite ornamental and looking in every respect like a handsome volume. They will be sent, postpaid, on the receipt of one dollar each (the usual price is $1.50). A cut of the File or Binder is given below.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R'Y.

THIS IS THE SHORT LINE AND DIRECT ROUTE.

FROM CHICAGO TO
- Omaha and San Francisco.
- Milwaukee and Fond du Lac.
- Sheboygan and Manitowoc.
- St. Paul and Minneapolis.
- Madison and Winona.
- Green Bay and Escanaba.
- Marquette and L'Anse.
- Sioux City and beyond.
- Yankton, Dakota.
- Lake Geneva.
- Freeport and Galena.
- Dubuque and Waterloo.

This popular route is unsurpassed for Speed, Comfort, and Safety. The Smooth, Well-ballasted, and *Perfect Track of Steel Rails*, the Celebrated *Pullman Palace* Sleeping-cars, the perfect Telegraph System of Moving Trains, the Regularity with which they run, the admirable arrangement of running Through Cars from Chicago to all points West, North, and Northwest secures to passengers all the Comforts in Modern Railway Traveling.

If you are going West, North, or Northwest, you should try this route.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty and is largely prescribed among their Female Patients. It is worthy of all confidence, as may be seen from the following testimonials:

Dr. G. B. Chapman, Plattsmouth, Neb., writes: "I have under treatment a lady who for the past seven years has been afflicted, and, after trying several physicians without receiving benefit, *is gaining rapidly on your Favorite Prescription.*"

Atlanta, Ill.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here but that can say, with me, they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use, six or seven around me left off all doctors and other medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors; but could not sit up but for a few minutes at one time. I begged of her to try your medicines, and before she had used half the bottles she could go all round the yard, and has now just come home from a visit five miles away.

Mrs. Thos. McFarland.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

CANCER CURED BY DR. BOND'S DISCOVERY.

Dr. Bond's Chemical Antidotes unite with and destroy the virus of Cancer and Skin Affections, but will not affect the healthy part. Patients may visit the city and remain while under treatment at the Penna. Cancer Institute (one of the handsomest marble edifices in the city and the finest Remedial Institute in the country). Remedies, with full directions, sent to any part of the world.

Send for Pamphlets and particulars.

Address H. T. BOND, M. D.,
Penna. Cancer Institute,
3208 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The best is the cheapest. Buy DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL. The safest and best oil in the world.

TERRY THE HATTER.

Mr. John R. Terry is already known to thousands of our readers as one of the most worthy and reliable men in the Hat trade in New York. He has had an experience in the business of some twenty-five years. He aims to keep the best goods offered in the city and to sell them at reasonable prices. His stock always embraces everything that is new and desirable to be found in the market, including gents', boys', and youth's hats and caps, ladies', misses', and children's fine millinery, fancy hats, straw goods, etc. Also a magnificent assortment of furs—muffs, sealskin sacques, etc.—to which special attention is always invited.

Mr. Terry has recently moved from Union Square to 865 Broadway, where he has now on exhibition his early spring goods. At this more central, spacious, and elegant establishment his numerous friends will find everything in his line that can be desired. See advertisement.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

The Michigan Central Railroad has been taking the cream of Western travel during the continuance of the war between the trunk lines east of Detroit; but this is no special novelty for that road. During the past decade it has become accustomed to such experiences—not, indeed, because of competition elsewhere, but usually for the reason that its excellent management and superior accommodations for travelers have been conspicuous. It is a fact well understood and widely appreciated that no road in the Great West is more safe and reliable than the Michigan Central, and, as a natural consequence, its trains are usually crowded. Mr. Strong, the new superintendent, and Mr. Wentworth, the general ticket agent, are among the best railroad men in the country, and their experience is constantly being carried into improvements for this old and favorite line.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

Having tried the Averill Chemical Paint and found it all that is claimed for it, we propose, as the season for painting is now approaching, to keep this reminder set in type permanently, so that all our friends who wish a good article can obtain it, as well as sample cards, and recommends from owners of the finest residences in the country, free of charge, by applying of the Averill Chemical Paint Co., 32 Burling Slip, N. Y.

We invite special attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Mapes & Co., who offer for sale first-class fertilizers. *The American Agriculturist* says: "As regards Mapes's Super-Phosphate, we can say that the manufacturer of it, Chas. V. Mapes, has an excellent reputation and is trustworthy, and that is the main point to be considered in purchasing a fertilizer." This is a valuable endorsement, and we are quite willing ourselves to state from experience that the Super-Phosphate spoken of is a most excellent article.

A Cabinet in a Bottle.—For a convenient remedy, handy in a score of cases, we know of nothing better than Perry Davis's Pain-Killer. From personal experience, we can say much in its favor, and among its many commendations are those of men of undoubted repute, numbers of whom we know, and their testimony is undeniable and they say, and so do we, that the Pain-Killer really does what is claimed for it. It is a family cabinet all in one bottle.

NOT SURPRISED.

When we consider the little attention which is paid to the laws of health by the citizens of this country, we cannot be surprised at the indifference manifested by them in relation to the purity of the articles that are used in their daily food. If all articles put upon the market were like Dr. Price's True Flavoring Extracts and Cream Baking Powder, this indifference might answer; their perfect wholesomeness would insure us against all evil consequences from their use. When you want a flavoring extract or a baking powder, ask for Dr. Price's; you will soon be convinced that for strength and excellence they have no equal.

NEW AMERICAN POTATOES.

Messrs. B. K. Bliss & Sons, the enterprising seedsmen of this city, have during the past two or three years introduced several new and valuable varieties of potatoes and given premiums to farmers to induce trials and experiments. The success of these potatoes has been astonishing and the crops realized have been fairly enormous. They have certainly done great good to the agricultural and gardening interests of the United States, by giving us varieties of both greater productiveness and better quality. Within a year English farmers and gardeners have also become greatly excited over the same subject, and orders to amount to thousands of dollars have been filled for all parts of Europe. The potatoes have had one season's trial—a fair one—and the results are thus spoken of by the London *Gardeners' Chronicle*, the highest horticultural authority of Europe:

"It is not many years ago since our American cousins introduced us to the first of their wonderful 'taters, and just see what a revolution they have caused. On the exhibition tables frequently no other than American varieties are to be found. They are unmistakably great croppers and of fine, taking appearance. We cannot say in points of quality they are always so superior; yet we can say, from personal experience, that some of the best potatoes we tasted during the past season were of the American sorts. Of this year's introduction we would first especially note Snowflake. The tubers of this are of a long ovate form, the eyes very full, skin rough pale straw—the most handsomely formed of all and of excellent quality."

Another acquisition will be found in Bliss's Dwarf White, since named Alpha, which is a round form and one of the earliest.

POTTER'S EXCELSIOR CORN.

Farmers and gardeners interested in the cultivation of Early Sweet Corn should read the advertisement of Washburn & Co., on Farm and Garden page. The following certificate (which is only one of many in the possession of Messrs. W. & Co.) gives the experience of Silas Moore, of Elmwood, R. I.:

"Office of 'Eagle Nursery,'
Elmwood, R. I., Dec., 1874.

"Mr. Thos. G. Potter:

"*Dear Sir:*—I cultivated the Sweet Corn you kindly sent some time ago, and found that it matured a few days later than the well-known early Narragansett. When first brought to table its unequaled sweetness and tenderness was a surprise and delight. The length of time that it remains soft and suitable for table use is also a remarkable feature in this variety. Its fame is so great in this neighborhood that the frequent appeals for 'a few more ears' has left me without sufficient for seed; so please send me enough to plant an acre the coming season. Yours, etc., Silas Moore."

For further information inclose 3-cent stamp to Washburn & Co., Boston, Mass., for their "Amateur Cultivators' Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden."

"HOW TO GO WEST."

This is an inquiry which every one should have truthfully answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time, and money.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has achieved a splendid reputation in the last five years as the leading Passenger Route to the West. Starting at Chicago or Peoria, it runs direct through Southern Iowa and Nebraska, with close connections to California and the Territories. It is also the short line and best line to Quincy, Missouri, and points in Kansas and New Mexico. Passengers on their way westward cannot do better than to take this route.

This line has published a pamphlet entitled "How to go West," which contains much valuable information, a large, correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free from charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

Please state what paper you see this in.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa., agree to send to each subscriber to this paper who will forward 10 cents to their address as above a book of choice selections from the poetical works of Byron, Moore, and Burns.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM Premature Decay, AND TEETH OF A Pearl-like Whiteness.

The most Delicious and Efficacious dentifrice known.

It Strengthens the Gums, Whitens the Teeth, Preserves the Enamel, and leaves a Delicious Fragrance in the mouth.

Endorsed by the most eminent Dentists of Europe and used by all the Courts thereof.

Sold by all Druggists.

The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway traverses a finer country, affords views of grander scenery, and passes through more business centers and pleasure resorts than any other northwestern line. Its forests, prairies, lakes, and streams, abounding with game, present unequaled attractions to the votaries of Nimrod and Walton. It is the only railway route along the valley of the Upper Mississippi. It is also the shortest as well as best route between the great metropolitan centers of the Northwest, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Track and equipment unequaled and its trains of palace-coaches and sleeping-cars run through without change. New York Office, 319 Broadway; Chicago Depot, corner Canal and West Madison Sts.; City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark St.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.—A sure cure for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Weak Stomach, General Debility, Diseases of the Nervous System, Constipation, Acidity of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. Every bottle guaranteed or the money refunded. Price $1. Get the genuine. Ask for Kunkel's and take no other. Depot 259 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia.

NO. 259. TAPEWORM REMOVED ALIVE. NO. 259.—Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin, and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, March 13th, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 11:30 A. M., on Wednesday at 4:00 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 7 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. James, P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PNEUMONIA.—For relief in cases of this kind, so fatal lately, there is nothing equal to

POND'S EXTRACT.—It should be taken inwardly and *inhaled*. Use any ordinary inhaler, and it will relieve the congestion and cure any *soreness* of the lungs almost immediately.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
BUY YOUR
BOOTS AND SHOES
FROM
MILLER & CO., 3 UNION SQUARE.

WILLCOX & GIBBS.

THE ONLY STANDARD SEWING MACHINE Really Silent and Light-running;

or that can be used with safety by delicate women;

or that sews directly from the spool;

or whose seam can be readily taken out, if desired, being at the same time the neatest, most elastic, and most durable known.

THE ABOVE FACTS ARE WELL ATTESTED.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are reorganizing their Agency Department and offer liberal terms to reliable parties to sell their machines in every city, town, or county.

ADDRESS 658 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

STANDARD PEAR TREES.

E. MOODY & SONS, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

PURCHASING AGENCY.

Send 10 cents to Mrs. SALLIE J. BATTEY for her "Price List of New York Novelties." Address Box 1200, P.-O., New York City, or care "Independent."

THE BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

BELOIT

SELF AND HAND-RAKE REAPER,
with Jointed Bar Mowing Attachment.
MANUFACTURED BY
PARKER & STONE,
BELOIT, WISCONSIN.

This Reaper and Mower has been fully tested. Is simple in construction, strong and durable. Not liable to get out of repair. Has a limber tongue and no weight on the horse's neck. They can always be relied upon for a big day's work. Will do good execution in all kinds of grain and grass. Reaper cuts 6 feet wide and no side-draft. Mower cuts 5½ feet wide, with all modern improvements. Is the lightest draft machine in the world. Is handled with perfect ease with a single team. Reaper will cut from 15 to 20 acres per day and can be managed by a boy or girl 12 to 15 years of age. For further particulars send for pamphlet.

Weekly Market Review.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR "THE INDEPENDENT,"
BY H. K. THURBER & CO.,
West Broadway, Reade, and Hudson Streets, New York.

GROCERS' MARKET.

COFFEES.—The demand for invoices and lines of Rio has been light and the long-continued dullness and full receipts have still further depressed prices. Now that Congress has adjourned and the spring trade is about opening, it is reasonable to expect a better demand and possibly better prices. Javas, Maracaibos, and other mild Coffees sympathize with Rios and are in buyers' favor. There is a brisk demand for fine Roasted Coffees.

FISH AND SALT.—Fish.—Choice Shore Mackerel are in good demand. Bay are quiet but steady. Box Herring are scarce. Barrel Herring are quiet. Salt.—Both Fine and Bulk are in light demand, but prices are steady.

FRUITS, ETC.—For Foreign Dried there has been a fair demand for consumption and, the effect of the recent failures having worn off, there is a decidedly improved feeling to the market. This is especially noticeable on Prunes, which are very low now and in such demand that they must soon advance. French Prunes, being of such superior quality, are the favorites at the present low prices and are much sought for. Canned goods of approved quality are in good demand, and there is every indication of a heavy spring trade, at improved prices.

MOLASSES.—Louisiana Molasses is in better demand and prices are firmer. Choice and fancy grades for summer use continue scarce and are wanted. In Foreign the market continues dull, but prices are well sustained.

SYRUPS are firm, with a better demand since our last, induced somewhat by the effect of the new tariff and light stocks, a portion of the producing capacity being out of work for the moment. It must be remarked, however, that any noticeable improvement is mainly on the fine to the finest grades—the low grades moving slowly, except the grade of Sugar House, suitable for export to Europe, of which the supply is hardly enough for the demand, at very full figures.

SUGARS.—Refined during the first part of the week was in fair demand at steady prices. Since then the increased demand from the interior, induced by the cheap freights now ruling, together with the additional duty imposed on the raw material by Congress, had the effect of advancing prices materially. The market closes steady at quotations. The market for Raw Sugar is unsettled and irregular. The offerings are light, owing to the new tariff, which adds about ½ cent to the old duty.

TEAS.—Since Congress has adjourned and it is finally settled that no duties are to be levied on Tea the market is weak and in favor of the buyer. The sales by auction are gradually lowering the extravagant views of holders and establishing a market.

GENERAL MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour, etc.—The market has maintained its buoyant, cheerful tone during the entire week, especially in regard to shipping and low grades, receipts of which have been quite light and the demand active. The stock of Flour valued at $4.25@$5.25 is very limited. Leading Spring Wheat Extras have advanced and operations are somewhat restricted. Rye Flour has been in fair demand and has ruled firm. Corn Meal has been in fair request and is firm. Buckwheat Flour is slow and has declined. Wheat has been active and higher. Oats have been more active, but at variable prices.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Brick.—There has been no movement to note since our last. Prices are unchanged. Pale, $3@$3.50 per M.; Jersey, $6.25@$6.50; Up-River, $6.50@$7.25; Haverstraw Bay, $7.25@$8. Cement.—Rosedale is steady at $1.30, cash; Roman, $4.25@$4.50; Portland, $4.15@$4.50. Fire Brick.—We note sale 25,000, at $50 per M.; Red Welsh, $50; and American, $40@$50. Glass.—The market for French Window is dull. English Sheet is quiet. Hardware.—The trade seems to be improving some. Prices are nominally firm and few changes. Lath.—The arrivals have been very light; the demand is good and will probably absorb all the early arrivals. We quote at $2.50 per M. Lime is unchanged. Common, $1; Finishing, $1.25@$1.50 per bbl. Yard prices 25 cents per bbl. higher. Lumber.—The market is quiet and inactive. Green Flooring, $20@$23; Dry, $23@25; Sidings, $18. Timber.—$20@$23 for random cargoes; Ordinary, $23@28.

CATTLE MARKET.—The receipts of Beef Cattle the past week were uncommonly light, and yet there was no appreciable improvement in prices, good grades alone realizing a quarter of a cent per ℔. Inferior Texans sold at 7¼ cents, to dress 54 ℔s. to the gross cwt.; fat Bulls, 4¾@5½ cts., live weight; poor to fair Native Steers and Oxen, 9¼@11¼ cts., to dress 55@57 ℔s.; good to prime do., 11¾@12¾ cts., to dress 57@58 ℔s.; extra and premium do., 13@13¾ cts., to dress 58 ℔s., with 25 sold at 13¾ cts. and $1 per head; and 8 premium Cattle—3 Oxen and 2 Steers—from Westchester County, 14 cts., to dress 60 ℔s. Milch Cows ranged from $40 to $80 each, Calf included. Milk-fed Veal Calves sold at 7½@10½ cts. ℔ ℔., a few going to 11 cts., and Grass-fed $8@$15 ℔ head. There was a fair demand for good Sheep, and the market was firmer at an advance of nearly a quarter of a cent ℔ ℔. Common Sheep sold at 5¾@6 cts. ℔ ℔., medium to good do. 6¼@7¼ cts., and prime and extra do 7½@7¾ cts., with one car-load at 8 cts. Live Hogs were nominal. Dressed sold at 8¾@9 cts. for City and 8¾@8½ cts. for Western, showing a slight improvement. The week's receipts have been 6,260 Beef Cattle, 167 Milch Cows, 657 Veal Calves, 19,851 Sheep, and 26,280 Hogs.

COTTON.—The demand since our last for "spot" has been only moderate, but prices have advanced one-eighth of a cent, the market closing dull. The sales comprise 5,007 bales, of which 378 were taken for export, 821 for spinning, 1,832 on speculation, and 1,976 in transit. The market for future delivery has been active at an advance of one-eighth of a cent. The sales aggregate 90,800 bales, at 16¾@17¾ cents—basis Low Middling—16¾@16¾ cents for March, 16 15-32@16 11-16 cents for April, 16 13-16@17 1-32 cents for May, 17 5-32@17 9-32 cents for June, 17 13-32@17 21-32 cents for July, 17 9-16@17¾ cents for August, 17 cents for September, and 16¾ cents for October.

HIDES AND LEATHER.—Hides.—The market is dull, but prices are firm. Leather.—The market for Hemlock Sole is dull, but prices are well sustained. Crop is in fair demand and prices are firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Coal.—English House Cannel is in very light demand, as the season is about over. Gas of all kinds is firm. Liverpool Gas, $12; Newcastle do., $7; Scotch do., $7@$7.50; Pennsylvania and West Virginia do., $6.75; Cumberland Soft, $7@7.50. Drugs.—The trade has improved somewhat and an active business is looked for with milder weather. Gunny Cloth.—India is dull and prices are entirely nominal—9@9½ cts. for Native and 12@12½ cts. for Borneo. Domestic Bagging is very quiet. We notice sales at 12½ cts. Gunny Bags are in light demand at 11¾@12 cts. Hay.—Both retail and shipping grades are in good demand and prices are firm. North River Shipping, 65@75 cts.; retail grades, 75@95 cts.; Clover, 55@65 cts.; Salt, 50@60 cts. Straw is in good demand and higher. Long Rye, 80@85 cts.; Short, 60@65 cts.; Oat, 55@70 cts.

METALS.—Copper.—Ingot is held at 21½@21¾ cts. Iron.—There is a better feeling in the market. Scotch is in good demand. American Pig is quiet but firm. New Rails are in fair demand. Lead.—Foreign Pig is very quiet. Domestic is dull and weak. Tin.—The market for Pig is dull and prices are weak. Zinc.—Sheet is steady.

OILS AND NAVAL STORES.—Oils.—Linseed is dull and lower. Sperm.—Crude is very quiet. Prime Winter is dull and lower. Olive is very quiet. Naval Stores.—Spirits Turpentine is quiet and weak. Rosin.—Strained is in moderate demand and prices are lower. Tar.—Wilmington Thin is scarce and in demand. Pitch.—City is dull.

PROVISIONS.—Western advices are more favorable to holders of the Hog product and the market ruled a little stronger. Beef.—Demand moderate and prices steady.

WOOL.—The market is quiet, though prices are well maintained.

WHOLESALE COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES.—The supply is liberal, and the demand light. We quote:

Pots, first sorts	—6
Pearls, first sorts	—8

BEANS AND PEAS.—Medium Beans are in good demand. Marrow are more active for export and are higher. Pea Beans are quiet. Red Kidney are lower. Canadian Peas are in fair demand, and sell well when prime. Green Peas are firm, with a fair demand. Southern Blackeye are scarce and wanted. Marrowfat Peas are firmly held. We quote:

Beans, Pea, 1874, prime	2 05@2 10
Beans, Pea, fair to good	1 80@1 95
Beans, Medium, 1874, prime	1 85@1 90
Beans, Medium, fair to good	1 55@1 65
Beans, Marrow, 1874, prime	2 25@2 30
Beans, Marrow, fair to good	1 90@2 10
Beans, White Kidney, 1874, prime	2 25@2 40
Beans, White Kidney, fair to good	2 15@2 25
Beans, Red Kidney, 1874, prime	3 00@3 15
Peas, Canadian, in bulk, in bond	1 05@1 07
Peas, green, 1874, prime	2 10@ —
Peas, Southern b.-e., per 2-bushel bag	3 90@4 00

BUTTER.—The market for State Butter remains very nearly as reported last week. Firkins show a greater weakness than other styles. A few late-made Western tubs exceed 25 cents and many are so poor as not to bring over 20 cents. Rolled Butter is not in active demand. Prices rather favor the buyer. Receipts, 23,008 packages. We quote:

State dairies, prime to extra	30 @32
State dairies, good to prime	27 @30
State, dairies, fair to good	25 @27
State, firkins, choice selected	27 @29
State, firkins, good to prime	26 @27
State, firkins, fair to good	24 @26
State, half-firkin tubs, selected creamery	37 @39
State, half-firkin tubs, fair creamery	35 @37
State, half-firkin tubs, dairy, choice	37 @39
State, half-firkin tubs, good to prime	35 @37
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good	30 @35
State, half-firkin tubs, poor to fair	27 @30
State, half-firkin tubs, Winter-made	25 @32
State, Welsh tubs, Fall-made lots	31 @32
State, Welsh tubs, good to prime	28 @30
State, Welsh tubs, fair to good	26 @28
State, Welsh tubs, poor to fair	22 @25
Penn., dairy, selected tubs	33 @35
Penn., dairy, good to prime	28 @33
Penn., dairy, fair to good	25 @28
Penn., dairy, poor to fair	20 @25
Penn., store-packed	15 @20
Western, tubs, choice selected	28 @29
Western, tubs, good to prime	23 @25
Western, tubs, fair to good	20 @22
Western, tubs, poor to fair	17 @20
Western, firkins, good to prime	20 @22
Western firkins, fair to good	18 @20
Western, firkins, poor to fair	16 @18
Roll Butter, Western, extra	25 @26
Roll Butter, Western, prime	24 @25
Roll Butter, Western, fair to good	20 @22

CHEESE.—The market has been more active during the week. The demand from the home trade has been good and exporters have bought more freely. The operations of shippers are principally in the medium and lower grades. Strictly prime are firmly held. Receipts, 9,300. We quote:

State Farm Dairy, fair to good	14½@15½
Ohio Factory, Cheddar, fine	15¾@16¾
Ohio Factory, flat, good to prime	15¼@16¼
Ohio Factory, flat, fair to good	12½@15
Western, Factory, poor to fair	10 @12
State Factory, fine	16¾@—
State Factory, good to prime	16 @16¼
State Factory, fair to good	14½@16
State Factory, partly-skimmed	12 @13
State Farm Dairy, good to prime	15½@16½

EGGS.—The market is strong and prices are rather higher. Receipts, 3,176 packages. We quote:

Jersey, single barrels, per bbl	43 @45
State and Pennsylvania	43 @45
Western, prime fresh	43 @45
Western, fair marks	40 @43
Southern	43 @45
Limed, State	33 @35

GREEN FRUIT.—Apples are in fair request and steady. Cranberries are selling rather more freely. California Pears are selling at $4@$4.50 per box. Peanuts are in fair demand and firmer. We quote:

Apples:	
Western N. Y., mixed lots, per bbl	$1 75@ 2 00
Western N. Y., selected varieties, per bbl	2 25@ 2 75
Inferior lots, per bbl	1 25@ 1 50
Cranberries:	
Prime, per box	2 75@ 3 00
Fair to good, per box	2 25@ 2 75
Cape Cod, fancy, per bbl	9 00@ 9 50
Cape Cod, prime, per bbl	8 00@ 8 50
Eastern, fancy, per bbl	9 00@ 9 50
Eastern, good to prime, per bbl	7 00@ 8 00
Nuts:	
Hickory Nuts, Shellbark, per bush	1 50@ 2 00
Peanuts, North Carolina, per bush	1 50@ 1 75
Peanuts, Virginia	1 75@ 2 00
Pecans, per lb	11½@ 12½

DRIED FRUITS.—Sliced Apples are dull and easier. Quartered Apples are in good export demand and prices are firmer. Peeled Peaches remain quiet. Unpeeled halves are firm and in fair demand. Quarters are quiet. Blackberries are inactive. Plums are quiet. Raspberries are in fair request and firm. We quote:

Apples, Southern, 1874, sliced, good	8 @10
" " " fancy	10 @11
" " " Quarters	7½@ 7¾
" State, 1874, sliced	8¾@ 9
" State, 1874, quarters	8½@ 8¾
" Ohio, 1874	8¾@ 8¾
" Indiana, 1874	8 @ 8¾
Peaches, 1874, N. C., Peeled	30 @32
" 1874, Ga., Peeled, prime	27 @28
" 1874, Ga., Peeled, fair to good	26 @27
" 1874, State and Michigan, Peeled	20 @23
" Unpeeled, Halves, Southern	8¼@ 9
" Unpeeled, Quarters, Southern	7½@ 8
" Unpeeled, Halves, Ohio	8 @ 8¼
" Unpeeled, Halves, Michigan	8¼@ 8¾
Blackberries, prime	9 @ 9¼
Cherries, Southern, 1874	28 @29
Plums, 1874, State, per lb	20 @21
Plums, 1874, Southern, per lb	19 @20
Plums, 1874, California	18 @19
Raspberries, 1874, per lb	30 @32

GREEN VEGETABLES.—Onions are unchanged. State lots sell at inside quotations. Turnips are active and firm. We quote:

Onions, Red, per bbl	2 25@ 2 75
Onions, Yellow, per bbl	2 50@ 2 75
Onions, White, per bbl	3 25@ 3 50
Turnips, Russia, Jersey, per bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Cabbages, Jersey, per 100	10 00@11 00

POTATOES.—Round Potatoes are quiet. Prime White Peach Blows are wanted. Sweet Potatoes are very dull. We quote:

Early Rose, new double-head bbls	2 50@2 62
Early Rose, in bulk, per bbl	2 25@2 37
Peachblow, new double-head bbls	2 25@2 50
Peachblow, in bulk, per bbl	2 00@2 25
Prince Albert, new double-head bbls	2 25@2 50
Prince Albert, in bulk, per bbl	2 00@2 25
Peerless, new double-head bbls	2 00@2 25
Peerless, in bulk, per bbl	1 75@2 00
Chili Red, new double-head bbls	2 00@2 25
Chili Red, in bulk, per bbl	1 75@2 00
Sweet Potatoes, Del., yellow, per bbl	3 00@4 00

POULTRY AND GAME.—Dressed Poultry.—The supply has been light and the demand steady. Nearly all the stock is from the West and frozen. We think the Western Turkeys show a great improvement in quality over former years. Geese are generally of poor quality and slow sale. Live Poultry.—The supply has been light, the demand fair, and prices favoring the seller. Game.—A few belated Grouse and Quail have arrived, but, being outlawed, have not been publicly sold. Wild Ducks sell well when prime. Buffalo Hams and Saddles are plenty and dull. We quote:

DRESSED POULTRY.

Chickens, State, g'd to pr., ℔ ℔	18 @20
Chickens, State, fair to good	17 @18
Chickens, Jersey, g'd to pr., ℔ ℔	20 @22
Chickens, Jersey, fair to good, ℔ ℔	18 @20
Chickens, Western, g'd to pr., ℔ ℔	18 @20
Chickens, Western, fair to good, ℔ ℔	15 @18
Chickens, poor, ℔ ℔	13 @15
Turkeys, State, g'd to pr., ℔ ℔	20 @21
Turkeys, State, fair to good, ℔ ℔	18 @20
Turkeys, Jersey, g'd to pr., ℔ ℔	20 @22
Turkeys, Jersey, fair to good, ℔ ℔	18 @20
Turkeys, Western, prime, unfrozen	19 @21
Turkeys, Western, g'd to pr., ℔ ℔	18 @20
Turkeys, Western, fair to good, ℔ ℔	16 @18
Ducks, Jersey, ℔ ℔	21 @23
Ducks, State, ℔ ℔	20 @22
Ducks, Western, ℔ ℔	18 @21
Ducks, poor, ℔ ℔	14 @16
Geese, Jersey, ℔ ℔	13 @14
Geese, State, ℔ ℔	11 @13
Geese, Western, ℔ ℔	11 @13
Geese, poor, ℔ ℔	8 @10

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, Jersey, ℔ ℔	16 @ 18
Fowls, Western, ℔ ℔	14 @ 16
Turkeys, Jersey, ℔ ℔	16 @ 18
Turkeys, Western, ℔ ℔	14 @ 16
Ducks, Jersey, young, per pair	75 @1 25
Ducks, Western, per pair	75 @1 87
Geese, Jersey, per pair	1 75 @2 00
Geese, Western, per pair	1 37 @1 50
Geese, Western, gray, per pair	1 75 @2 25
GAME.	
Wild Pigeons, feathered, per doz	2 25 @2 50
Hares, per pair	40 @ 50
Rabbits, per pair	35 @ 40

PRICES CURRENT.

Groceries and Provisions.

RAW SUGARS—DUTY: 1¾a3½c. ℔ ℔.	
Porto Rico	—7 a—8¾
Muscovado	— a—
Demarara	—8¼a—10¼
Havana	—7 a—10¼
REFINED SUGAR	
Crushed	—10¾a—10¾
Powdered	—10¾a—10¾
Granulated	—10¾a—
A	—10 a—
B	—9¾a—
Extra C	—9¾a—9¾
Yellow C	—8¾a—9¾
Brown	—7½a—8
Cut Loaf	—11 a—
MOLASSES—DUTY: 5c ℔ gl	
N. O., new	—62 a—70
Porto Rico. N.	—50 a—56
English Is., N.	—43 a—47
Muscovado	—43 a—44
SYRUPS.	
Drips	—53 a—68
Silver Drips	—55 a—70
Golden "	—50 a—62
Beehive	—45 a—52
Common Sugar House	—32 a—34
TEAS—DUTY: Free	
Young Hyson	—35 a 1 00
Hyson	—35 a—95
Imperial	—35 a 1 00
Gunpowder	—40 a 1 25
Twankay	—28 a—45
Oolong	—30 a 1 00
Japan	—52 a 1 10
COFFEE—DUTY: Free.	
Java	—30 a—38
Maracaibo	—23 a—26
Laguayra	—23½a—24½
Rio, Choice	—22¾a—23¾
" Prime	—21¼a—23
" Good	—21 a—21¼
" Fair	—20¼a—21
SPICES.	
Pepper	—25 a—25¼
Alspice	—15 a—
Cinnamon	—33 a—
Cloves	—— a—
Ginger	—15 a—25
Nutmegs	—— a 1 35
Mace	1 50 a—
SALERATUS.	
in papers, ℔ ℔	7¼a—
FRUIT.	
Raisins, layer	2 90 a—
" l. Muscl.	3 60 a 3 80
" London	4 00 a—
" Seedless	6 50 a—
" Valencia	—11¼a—
Currants	—6¾a—7
Prunes	—9 a—9¾
Citron	—27 a—28
Sardines ¼ bxs	—15¼a—17
" ½ "	—27 a—29
Maccaroni, Itl.	—15 a—
" Dom.	—10 a—11
Vermicelli, Itl.	—14 a—15
" Dom.	—10 a—11
CANNED FRUIT, Etc.	
Peaches, 2 ℔ ℔ doz.	2 25 a 2 50
Peaches, 3 ℔ ℔ doz.	3 25 a 3 50
Pineapple, 2 ℔ ℔ doz.	1 80 a 2 10
Tomatoes, 2 ℔ ℔ doz.	1 15 a 1 25
Tomatoes, 3 ℔ ℔ doz.	1 45 a 1 80
Corn, Sugar, 2 ℔ ℔ doz.	2 00 a 2 40
Peas, 2 ℔ ℔ doz	1 50 a 4 00
Lima Beans, 2 ℔ ℔ doz.	2 00 a 2 30
Lobster, 2 ℔ ℔ doz.	3 10 a 3 30
Lobster, 1 ℔ ℔ doz.	2 00 a 2 10
Oysters, Cove 2 ℔ ℔ doz.	— a 2 10
Oysters, Cove 1 ℔ ℔ doz.	—95 a—
Oysters, Pic. in glass, ℔ doz	4 50 a 5 00
Olives, Queen, ℔ doz.	5 00 a—
Capres, Capu. ℔ doz., gold.	— a 2 75
Capres, Nonp. ℔ doz., gold.	— a 4 40
French Must'd ℔ doz.	— a 1 50

BEEF.	
Plain Mess, bbl.	9 00a10 00
Extra Mess	11 00a12 00
Prime Mess, tce.	20 00a21 00
Packet, bbl.	15 00a15 50
ExtIndiaMesstce	29 00a31 00
India Mess	22 00a23 00
PORK.	
Mess, Western	19 00a19 25
Prime, Western	14 50a15 00
Prime Mess	18 00a18 25
LARD.	
Western steam, tcs, prime, ℔ ℔	13¾a13¾
City steam, tcs	13¾a—
Kettle rendered	14 a14¼
No. 1, tcs	13¼a13¾
Refined	13¾a14¾
HAMS.	
Pickled	10¼a11
Dry Salted	12 a12¾
SHOULDERS.	
Pickled	7¼a 7¾
Dry Salted	7¾a 7¾
Bacon, Dry Salt'd	10¾a11
FISH.	
Dry Cod, ℔ qtl.	6 00 a 6 50
Pi'kl'd Scale, ℔ bbl.	5 50 a—
Pickled Cod, ℔ bbl.	5 50 a 7 00
Mackerel:	
No. 1 Shore	13 00 a14 00
New Bay	10 50 a12 00
" Shore	10 00 a10 50
No. 2 Bay	9 50 a—
No. 3 Large, n.	8 00 a 9 00
No. 3 Med.	8 00 a 9 00
Salmon, pic., ℔ bbl, new	21 00 a23 00
Herring, spt. ℔ bbl.	5 00 a 7 00
Herring, sca. ℔ box	—35 a—38
Herring, No. 1, ℔ box	—25 a—30
SALT—DUTY: a12 cts. ℔ 100 ℔s.	
Turks Island. ℔ bush.	—35 a—40
Ashton's fine	3 00 a—
Worthington fine	2 15 a 2 25
Onondaga fine	— a 2 00
Table Salt in bxs. ℔ doz.	1 10 a 1 12
In small bags, 40 in a bbl.	7 a—
In small pckts, 100 in a bbl.	3½a—
SODA—BICARB.	
In Kegs, N'castl	—5¾a—
" American	—4¾a—
In papers, 60-℔ Boxes	7¼a—8
CREAM OF TARTAR.	
Grand Crystals	.62 a—
Good Quality	—40 a—43
Ordinary	—25 a—35
SOAP—DUTY. 30 ℔ ct. ad. v.	
Castile, imported	.11¼a12
" old	a13
Castile, domestic	9 a 9¾
Pale Family	6 a 7¾
No. 1	4½a—
CANDLES.	
Patent Wax	.39 a—
Sperm	.29 a—
Paradine	.28 a—
Adam'tine sup'r	.27 a29
do. ordinary	.14¾a19
Tallow	.11 a—
RICE—DUTY: 2½cts. ℔ ℔	
Carolina, fair to prime	7¼a 8¼
Rangoon, fair to prime	6¼a 6¾
Tapioca	—8¾a—
Sago	—8¼a 9¼
Starch, Laundry	6¼a 9
Starch, Pat. Gloss	10a—11
Starch, Corn	— a—11

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR.	
Balt., Alx., & Geo'town Ext. & Fam.	4 80 a 8 00
St. Louis	5 50 a 8 00
Ind., Ohio, and Mich. Amber	5 30 a 5 65
Minn. extra	5 10 a 6 35
" New Process	5 25 a10 50
Extra State	4 95 a 5 20
State & West. Supers	4 60 a 4 85
No. 2	4 20 a 4 50
Sour Flour	3 50 a 4 90
Rye Flour	4 20 a 5 10
CORN MEAL.	
Brandywine	4 75 a—
Oat Meal	7 25 a 8 75

WHEAT.	
No. 1 Milwauk.	1 16 a 1 18
No. 1 Chicago	— a—
" 2 "	1 11 a 1 14
" 3 "	— a—
Winter Red	1 24 a 1 26
Amber Mich.	1 26 a 1 28
White Mich.	1 32 a 1 34
No. 1 Minn.	1 18 a 1 20
CORN.	
Western mix'd.	83 a—84
Old	— a—
West'n White.	85¼a—
Western yellow	.85 a—85¾
OATS.	
Mixed Western	.60 a—
White "	.63 a—70
Mixed State	.66 a—68¼
RYE.	.90 a—95

Wool. Hides. Furs. Skins.

WOOL.	
A.Sax. Fl'e ℔ ℔	—60 a—70
A.F.B. Merino	—48 a—60
A. ½&¾ Merino	—46 a—60
Sup. Pulled Co.	—45 a—50
A. Combing	—51 a—65
No. 1 Pulled	—33 a—40
Sup. Pulled	—45 a—50
Valp. Unwash	—18 a—21
Texas fine	—33 a—36
Texas coarse	—18 a—21
S. A. Cord's W.	—28 a—33
E. I. Washed	—30 a—36
Smyrna Unw.	—15 a—17
Smyrna Wash.	—23 a—31
Cal. Sp'g Clip, unw. fine	33 a—37
Cal. S.C. unw. medium	27 a—31
Cal. S.C. unw. common	23 a—25
Cal. S.C. unw. burry	18 a—21
HIDES—DUTY: Free.	
R.G.&B. Ayres Gn. Slt. Co.	—13¼a—
Do. do. gr. sltd.	—22¼a—26¾
Oronoco	—21 a—24¼
Bahia dry	—18 a—19
Savanilla, etc.	—15¼a—
Marac'ibos &d	—19 a—20
Mara. h'ox. etc	—14 a—
Matamoras	—23 a—24
P. Cabello	—20¼a—21¼
VeraCruz	—20 a—22
Tampico	—21 a—22
Calcutta Buffld.	13¼a—
Do. Kips ℔ pce.	—17 a—18
Do. green	—13¼a—
California dry	—24 a—25
GreenSa West	— a—
CitySlaughter	—9¼a—10¼

HORNS—DUTY: Free.	
Ox.B.A.& R.	3 00 a14 00
Am.	3 00 a12 00
FURS AND SKINS—Undressed, of all kinds, free, currency prices.	
Beaver ℔ pce.	
" North ℔ ℔	2 00 a 4 50
" Southern	.50 a 1 00
" Western	1 75 a 4 00
OtterN'thpce.	10 00 a12 00
" Western	8 00 a10 00
RedFoxNorth	1 50 a 2 00
Raccoon, Soth	—20 a—30
" West. com	—40 a—60
" North	—75 a—80
Mink, North'n	1 00 a 4 00
" Western	1 00 a 2 50
Marten, North	2 00 a10 00
Goat Curacoa	—55 a—
" Tamp. gld ℔ ℔	—55 a—
Deer, Sisal, ℔ ℔	—60 a—
" S. Juan	— a—
Muskrat	—14 a—20
Skunk	1 00 a 1 25
Northern blk.	—50 a—75
Nor. Striped	—25 a—37
Nor. White	—12 a—15
Wolf, large	1 25 a 3 00
Wolf, small	—50 a 1 00
Bear, black	.00 a25 00
Bear, brown	1 00 a 5 00
LEATHER—DUTY: Sole, 15; Upper, 20a25 ℔ ct. ad. v.	
Oak (S) Lt. ℔ ℔	— a—
Oak, middle	— a—
Oak, heavy	— a—
Oak, crop	— a—
Hemlock, lig't	—26¾a—28
Hemlock, mid	—28 a—30
Heml'k, heavy	—29 a—30
Heml'ck, dam	—17 a—26

Drugs and Dyes.

Alcohol	2 10 a2 12½
Aloes, ℔ ℔	—9¼a—10
AloesSoc'tr'e	—50 a—75
Alum	—2¾a—
Antvreg. gld.	—13 a—13¾
Argols ref. gld	—27 a—32½
Arsenic pow'r. g.	4¼a—5
Assafœtida	—16 a—20
Bals'm Capivi	—78 a—80
Balsam Tolu.	1 10 a 1 12½
Bal. Peru. gld.	1 75 a—
Berries, Pers. gld	.25 a—26
Bark Petayv.	—50 a—60
Bi-carbSoda gld	3 12a—3 30
Borax, refined	—17¼a—18¼
Brimst'ne, roll	—3¼a—
Brimst'ne, flor	—4 a—
Brim'e ℔ t'n, gd	40 00 a41 00
Camphor, ref.	—29 a—
Cantharides	1 55 a 1 65
Car. A'mon'sald	— a—17½
Cardamoms	1 60 a 1 75
Castor Oil in b'd E. I. gold	85 a—
Chamomile Fl.	—37½ —45
Chlorate Potash. gold	—23 a—24
CochinealHard	46 a—52
Coch. Mex. gd.	—43 a—45
Copperas, Am	1 20 a 1 25
CreamTar. gd.	—35 a—35½
Cubebs, E. I. g.	—8 a—
Cutch, gold	—7¼a—7½
Epsom Salts	—2 a—2½
Gamboge, gld.	—62½a—
Gum Arabic s'ts cur	—15 a—18
Gum Arabic, pkd.	—21 a—35
Gum Benzoin	—42½a—50
Gum Myrrh, E. I.	—35 a—40
Gum Myrrh, Ty.	—35 a—40
Gum Trag. st.	—30 a—40
Gum Trag. fl. gd.	55 a 1 05
Hyd. Pota. Am	3 30 a—
Ipecacuanna, Brazil, gold.	1 00 a—
Nutgalls, Bl. Aleppo gold	—14 a—14¾
Oil Berg., gld	6 25 a 6 50
Oil Cassia, gld	1 10 a—
Oil Lemon, gld	3 20 a 3 75
Oil Pepperm't, in glass	5 62½a—
Oil Vitriol. 60-66 deg.	—1¾a—2
Opium, Ty.	6 25 gld in b'd
Oxal. Acid ℔ ℔ gd	12¼a—12¾
Phosphorus	1 05 a—
Prus. Potash.	—31¼a—31¾
Q'cksilver gld	1 40 a—
Rhubarb, Chi.	—40 a 1 25
Sago, Pld. g'd.	—5¾a—6
SalAm'iacgld.	—10 a—10¼
Sal Soda, gold	1 55 a 1 60
Sarsa'illa, Hon., in bd, gd	—22½a—
Sarsa'illa, Mex., gld.	—8 a—
Senna, E. I.	—5¼a—12
Senna, Alex.	—13 a—11
Shellac, gold	—70 a—82
SodaAsh 80 ℔ cgd	2¼a—2¾
Sulph. Quin.	2 20 a—
Tart. Acid, gd.	—45¼ cryst'ls
Verdigris, gld.	—28 a—29
Vitriol, Blue	—9 a—9¾
INDIGO—DUTY: FREE.	
Bengal, ℔ ℔ gld	1 05 a 1 75
Madras, cur'y	—80 a—90
Manilla "	—60 a—83
Caraccas, gold	—45 a—90
Guatemala, gd	1 05 a 1 25

Manna, small flake ..—48 a—55; Manna, large flake ..1 00 a 1 25; Madder, Dutch, gold ..6¼a—8¾; Madder, French gold ..6¼a—7¾; Jalap, gold ..—16 a—18; Lac Dye, gold — a—; LicoricePaste—26 a—35¼.

Metals

IRON—DUTY: Bars $1@1½ ℔ ℔; R.R. 70c ℔ 100 ℔; Boiler and Plate, 1¼c. ℔ ℔; Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1¼@1¾c. ℔ ℔; Pig $7 ℔ ton; Sheet, 3c. ℔ ℔.	
Eng. Rail. ℔ ton, gold	48 00 a50 00
Amer. Rail ℔ ton, currency	50 00 a—
Pig, English & Scotch, ℔ ton.	38 00a 39 00
Pig, American	26 00a 34 00
Bar, Eng., Am.	— a—
Bar, Sw. ass. g.	110 00a —
Sheet, Russia, ℔ ℔ gold	—15¼a—
Sheet, Single, D. & T., Com.	—4¼a—5
NAILS.—DUTY: Cut, 1½; Wrought, 2½; Horseshoe, 5 cents ℔ ℔.	
Cut, 10d a 60d ℔ ℔	3 40 a—
8da 9d	3 75 a 3 85
6da 7d	4 00 a 4 10
Clinch	5 25 a 6 25
SHOT—DUTY: 2½c. ℔ ℔.	
D'p & Pk' (c) ℔ ℔	—10 a—
Buck, comp. (c) ℔ ℔	—11 a—
COPPER—DUTY: Pig and Bar 5c. and Sheathing 4c. ℔ ℔	
Am'can Ingot	—21¼a—21¾
Sheathing, new (suits) ℔ ℔	—30 a—
Sheathing, old	—20 a—
Sheath'g, yell	—21 a—
Pig, Eng.	— a—
Bolts	—28 a—
TIN—(ZINN)—DUTY: Pig, Bars, and Blok free. Plates and Sheets 15 ℔ ct. ad val.	
Banca, c'h. ℔ ℔, gold	—25 a—
Straits, gold	—21¼a—
English, gold	—21 a—
Plates, I.C.ch	9 50 a—
Plates, I C.	7 25 a 8 50
SPELTER—(ZINN)—DUTY: In Pigs, Bars, and Plates $1 50 per 100 ℔s.	
Plates, gold	7 12¼a 7 37¼
" dom.	6 50 a 6 75
ZINC—DUTY: In Pigs, Bars $1 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.; Sheets 2½c. ℔ ℔.	
In Sheets gld.	—9¼a—9¾

Oils, Naval Stores, Etc.

OIL—DUTY: Palm 10, Olive $1.50, Linseed, Flaxseed, 7¼ ℔ to gal. 30 ct.; Sperm (foreign fisheries) and Whale or other fish (foreign), 20 ℔ cent. ad val.	
Olive, ℔ box	4 35 a 4 40
Olive mc. ℔ gal	1 15 a 1 20
Palm, ℔ ℔	—8¼a—
Linseed, City. ℔ gal	—74 a—75
Linseed, Eng.	— a—
Whale, crude	—65 a—73
" ref. Wint	—75 a—77
" ref. Spr'g	— a—
Sperm, crude	1 80 a 1 82
" W.L. bl'ch	2 05 a—
Red. Western, distilled	—60 a—
Lard Oil. P.W.	1 12 a 1 15
Kerosene Ill's	— a—
OIL-CAKE—DUTY: Free.	
Thin ob. cakes, ton, cur.	47 00 a47 50
NAVAL STORES—Duty: Sp'ts Turpentine, 30cts. ℔ gal.; other kinds 20 ℔ ct. ad val.	
Turpen. Sft. N. Coty ℔ 280 ℔s	— a—
Tar Wilmington	2 25 a 2 37½
Tar ℔ bbl N.C.	2 25 a 2 37
Pitch	2 25 a—37½
Resin, com std	2 00 a 2 06
" No. 2 ℔ 280 ℔s.	2 40 a 3 00
Spi'ts Turpen.	—36 a—37
PETROLEUM—DUTY. Crude, 20 cts.; Ref. 40 cts.	
Crude, 40 to 47 grav., So.	—11 a—11¼
Bulk	—5¼a—5½
Refined, S.W., (sh'pg order)	—15¾a—15¾
Refined, S. P.W., (job'g lots)	—14¾a—14½
Naptha, ref., (65-73 grav)	—10 a—10¼

Sundries.

FEATHERS—DUTY: Free.	
Prime West'n	—52 a—52½
FLAX—DUTY: $20 a $40 ℔ ton.	
No'th Riv. ℔ ℔	—15 a—
HEMP—DUTY: Russia $25; Manilla $25; Jute $15; Italian $25; Sun and Sisal $15 ℔ ton.	
Rus. act. ℔ t'n	230 00 a 230 00
Sisal, gold	—5¼ a 5¾
Manilla, ℔ ℔, gold	—7½ a 8
Jute, gold	—4½ a 5¼
Amer. und'd.	175 00 —
Do. dressed	250 00 260 00
HAY:	
N.R. ship ℔ 100 ℔s	—65a—75
Retail Lots	— a—
HOPS—DUTY: 5 cts. ℔ ℔	
Crop 1874	.30 a32
" 1873	.15 a25
Old	.8 a12
GUNPOWDER—DUTY: 4 cts ℔ ℔ and 20 ℔ ct. ad v.	
Blasting, ℔ 25 ℔s	— a 3 00
Shipping	— a 3 50
Rifle	— a 5 25
SEEDS—DUTY: Linseed 1 ct., Hemp ½ ct. ℔ ℔; Canary $1 ℔ bush. of 50 ℔s.; and Grass Seed 30 ℔ ct. ad val.	
Clover, ℔ ℔	10¼a—
Timothy, ℔ bu	2 80 a 3 00
Flax. Am. rough	2 20 a 2 30

H. K. THURBER & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS OF

FINE TEAS,

West Broadway, Reade, and Hudson Sts., NEW YORK.

We are offering out of the crop of 1874 Teas—partly of our own importation and partly purchased in this market for cash, below the cost of importation—*fine, fresh, fragrant, delicate* Teas at as low prices as the (so-called) Tea Companies are selling their old, trashy mixtures. Send for samples.

NEW AND IMPROVED

Farm Implements and Machines

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WORK.

SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS.

Write for what you want, and we will send the information at once. Address R. H. ALLEN & Co., 189 and 191 Water St., New York.

E. & O. WARD,

Established 29 years,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 279 Washington St., N. Y.

Integrity.] **FINE TEA** [Industry.

40 cents per lb. by express, or 60-cent lb. package (postage paid) by

U. S. MAIL.

When you tire of paying from 80c. to $1.25 for Tea, enclose in letter to us 60c. for sample pound of Green, Black, or Mixed, and you will always trade with PAXSON VICKERS' SONS, Nos. 130 and 132 Water Street, New York.

No margins. No agents. No poor Tea.

Ability.] WRITE YOUR ADDRESS PLAIN. [Pluck.

GREAT REDUCTION.

TEAS AND COFFEES

At Wholesale Prices.

Increased Facilities to Club Organizers. Send for New Price-list.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

(P.-O. Box 5643.) 31 and 33 VESEY ST., New York.

MONEY easily made by selling TEAS at IMPORTERS' PRICES or getting up clubs in towns and country for the oldest Tea Company in America. Greatest inducements. Send for circular. CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers street, N. Y.

TEAS—The choicest in the world.—Importers' prices—largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N.Y. P.-O. Box 1287.

PARIS NOVELTIES
IN
MOURNING
DRESS FABRICS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

will open on MONDAY, MARCH 8th, a MAGNIFICENT and unequaled DISPLAY of

BEADED BROCADE, BROCADE, PLAID, and VELVET

STRIPED GRENADINES.

Also their usual CHOICE AND WELL-ASSORTED Stock of

Deep and Light Mourning

DRESS GOODS

of every description, together with an extensive assortment of all the WELL-KNOWN VARIETIES of

Plain and Fancy Grenadines,
Gaze Chambrais,
Byzantines, Florentines, etc., etc.

Spring Importation

OF

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED

FRENCH UNDERWEAR

for Ladies and Children

will be opened MONDAY, MARCH 8th.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th Street.

ADDITIONAL

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRESS FABRICS

will be opened on MONDAY, MARCH 8th in connection with their already EXTENSIVE and UNSURPASSED DISPLAY OF

Spring and Summer Dress Goods.

"Toile de Soies," "Gaze Indien," Gaze de Lyon, Gaze de Surat, Toile quadri a jour, "Louisines," "Serge faconne," Toile Armure, Valencias, Black and Plain Colored Failles, Taffetas, Etc., Etc.

5 Cases of
INDIA SHAWLS,

JUST RECEIVED, IN NEW AND NOVEL DESIGNS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th Street.

Commercial.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

THE Monthly Report, No. 5, of the Bureau of Statistics presents the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended Nov. 30th, 1874, and for the eleven months ended the same, as compared with the corresponding period in 1873. The figures are as follows:

Periods.	Imports.	Dom. Exp'ts (Sp'ie Val.).	Foreign Exports.
Month end. Nov. 30, '74	$38,921,171	$53,270,556	$1,542,201
Month end. Nov. 30, '73	39,085,743	55,731,894	2,175,240
11 mo's end. Nov. 30, '74	538,366,126	552,449,339	20,432,102
11 mo's end. Nov. 30, '73	589,343,639	543,948,551	23,242,683

The following shows the proportions of gold and silver coin and bullion and of merchandise in the import and export trade of the country for the eleven months ended November 30th, 1874 and 1873, respectively:

	Imports.	Domestic Exports. (Specie Values.)	Foreign Exports.
Specie and bullion, 1874	$18,153,698	$53,717,344	$5,876,050
Specie and bullion, 1873	27,528,838	55,008,299	4,994,198
Merchandise, '74	525,343,450	498,731,995	14,016,103
Merchandise, '73	561,814,801	490,340,252	16,278,485

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the total exports for the eleven months ended November 30th, 1874, exceeded the total imports by $52,454,445, while for the corresponding period of 1873 the imports exceeded the exports by $21,454,241.

As to the number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels engaged in our foreign trade, the report gives the following figures for the twelve months ended November 30th, 1874 and 1873, respectively:

	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
1874.				
American vessels	11,709	3,729,960	11,862	3,786,808
Foreign vessels	19,041	9,061,091	18,226	8,984,476
Total	30,750	12,791,051	31,088	12,771,284
1873.				
American vessels	11,981	3,755,507	11,508	3,843,363
Foreign vessels	20,121	8,478,709	20,194	8,454,776
Total	31,502	12,234,216	31,702	12,298,139

The noteworthy fact appearing in these figures is the great change in the proportions of imports and exports when the years 1873 and 1874 are respectively compared with each other. In the eleven months ended November 30th, 1873, the imports exceeded the exports by $21,454,241; while in the eleven months ended November 30th, 1874, the exports exceeded the imports by $52,454,445. This shows a difference of $73,908,686 between the two periods.

For years we have had a large balance of trade against us, which we have settled by a large exportation not only of gold, but also of American securities in various forms. This simply means that we have bought more in the foreign market than we have sold there, and paid for the surplus by running in debt therefor. Foreign countries have given us their industrial products and taken our securities in part payment for the same. On these securities we have an annual interest payment to make and ultimately we must pay the principal. The method of payment is to reverse the course of trade and sell abroad more than we buy there. The precious metals and the exported products of a country are the only materials by which a foreign debt can be ultimately paid, and of one or both it must export more than it imports in order to make such a payment.

MASSACHUSETTS RAILROADS.

THE report of the State Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts for the year ended September 30th, 1874, shows total receipts of the roads from all sources to the amount of $34,632,483.54, against $34,930,527.42 for the previous year—a falling off of $298,043.88. The expenses of the roads in 1874 were $23,929,181 84, or less than the gross receipts by $10,703,301.70.

The general financial condition of the roads is set forth by the following figures:

Capital stock paid in	$117,066,798 07
Net debt	48,557,335 65
Total stock and debt	165,624,136 72
Earnings applied to permanent investments	5,999,439 07
Cost of roads	138,843,889 06
Cost of equipment	18,293,350 17
Cost of other property	13,832,874 15
Total of permanent investments	170,970,113 40

Of the sixty corporations making returns twenty-nine paid dividends varying from one to ten per cent. and averaging nine per cent. on the entire stock of all the dividend-paying roads. Seven corporations paid a ten per cent. dividend on stock shares representing $47,858,000; four paid eight per cent. on stock representing $14,100,000; four paid seven per cent. on stock representing $7,865,700; and six paid six per cent. on stock representing $5,146,500. Of the entire earnings of the roads forty-nine per cent. was received from passengers and forty-six per cent. from freight. The increase of the debt during the year was upward of $11,000,000, of which $9,000,000 are included in the returns of eight Boston roads.

It is worthy of notice in regard to Massachusetts railroads that the share capital paid in represents far the largest part of the cost of the roads. It amounts to $117,066,798, while the total debt is $48,557,338. The stock capital paid in and actually invested in construction and equipments is more than twice the amount of the bonded debt. It stands behind the debt as a guaranty for its payment. There ought to be a law in every state forbidding corporations from contracting debts beyond a certain proportion to the amount of their share capital. This would guard the public against corporate speculation by an excessive issue of bonds and compel the corporators to take the first risks in any enterprises in which they see fit to embark.

One of the reasons of the numerous defaults in railroad bonds within the last two years we have in the fact that railroads have been extensively constructed, especially at the West and South, almost entirely with borrowed capital, the corporators themselves having really contributed but a small amount to the cost. This places nearly the whole risk of the enterprise upon bondholders, with no other guaranty than that which is furnished by their own capital.

DRY GOODS.

WHATEVER may be the result of this spring's business in dry goods, there is no gainsaying the fact that the domestic agents, commission houses, importers, and jobbers are anticipating a large business and are making the necessary arrangements for it. Unfortunately, the severe weather of the past ten days has been most unfavorable to the distribution of goods, and consequently the amount of business has been comparatively small; but the business to be done will necessarily be crowded into a briefer time or the season will be more prolonged than usual. But the market is still very firm for every description of domestic cottons and it is well understood that the stock in first hands is rather less than in excess of the needs of the trade. The adjournment of Congress has released many business men who had been absorbed in politics, and the satisfactory condition of the money market is favorable to greater activity in all departments of business. Further strikes at the Fall River mills have had the effect to establish another advance in printing cloths.

The demand for unbleached sheetings and shirtings is only moderately active, but the stock of standard makes in first hands is limited and prices have an upward tendency. Some of the finer qualities have been sold largely in advance of the supply in hand.

Bleached sheetings and shirtings are firm in price, but not specially active. Holders are anticipating an advance on the present quotations and it is probable that they will not be disappointed.

Printing cloths have been in good demand during the week, with an advance in rates to 6¼ and 6⅜ cents. The strikes of operatives continue and have been added to the past week.

No important changes have been made in the quotations of prints, but a general advance is likely to take place soon. The demand is good for dark fancies, sideband patterns, and shirt patterns. The new styles put upon the market recently are greatly admired and freely taken.

Ginghams of medium fancy and staple styles are in good demand, while the supply is short and some of the favorite makes are largely sold ahead. Prices are tending upward.

Corset jeans have been in good demand during the week and prices are very firm, with a prospect of higher rates.

Cotton drills and Osnaburgs are without special movement, but the sales are good for the season and at full prices.

Cotton yarns are in good demand at full prices, with a rising tendency.

Cambrics are not specially active and the sales of flat-fold are light, but at steady prices.

Rolled jaconets are in about the usual demand at this season, but without any change of quotations.

Silesias are in good demand at steady prices, but the sales are chiefly to the clothing trade.

There is a fair demand for colored cottons and full prices are maintained for stripes, ticks, denims, and cottonades.

Hosiery is in good demand, with active sales of men's brown, mixed, and fancy cotton half-hose. Prices are firmly maintained.

Worsted dress goods are fairly active, but the distribution of goods of this class has been greatly retarded by the severity of the weather for the past week. Worsted coatings are in good demand at steady prices, and some of the more popular marks are sold ahead of production.

Kentucky jeans continue in good demand at firm prices, while the supply in first hands is understood to be smaller than usual at this season.

Worsted and cotton Ottoman reversible shawls are reported in good demand for the Western trade, as well as by city jobbers.

Woolen goods are not active, but there is a fair demand from the clothing trade for cloths and overcoatings.

Fancy cassimeres have been specially affected by the unpleasant weather, and the sales have been light, although prices are steady. Felt goods are in moderate demand only and satinets are dull at unchanged prices.

Carpets are in steady demand and prices are firmly maintained. The stock in first hands is understood to be light and the manufacturers are working on new orders.

Flannels are comparatively dull, the only sales being of white; but prices are steady and unchanged.

Foreign goods continue dull, although the spring openings of some of our large retail establishments has given a rather better demand for certain styles of goods adapted to city trade. There is an improved business in housekeeping linens and rather better prices are obtained for dress silks; but the market is generally quiet. The auction-rooms are well supplied; but no special interest exists in any department of the market for foreign fabrics. The importations for the week summed up to about $7,000,000. The adjournment of Congress will have the effect of producing a steadier feeling in regard to prices, since no more changes can be expected in the tariff rates of duty

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, March 1, 1875.

PRINTS.			
Amoskeag	8½	Manchester	9
Washington	9	Wamsutta	7¼
Conestoga	9	Garner & Co	9
Merrimack, D	9	Arnold	9½
Cocheco, L	9½	Hamilton	9
Sprague	9½	Richmond	9
Pacific	9	Gloucester	9
American	9	Mourning	9
Dunnells	9	Hartel	9
Allens	9	Oriental	9
Mallory	9	Freeman	8
Ancona	8½	Albian	9
GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	11½	Bates	11
Amoskeag	11½	Renfrew	11½
Roanoke	10	Caledonia	11
Glasgow	10½	Hartford	10½
Belfast	9½	Manchester	10
BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.			
Amoskeag, Z	8	Pepperell, N	8
" G	12½	"	7-4 20
" H	13½	"	8-4 25
Lawrence, A	4-4 10½	"	9-4 27½
" D	4-4 10	"	10-4 32½
" L.L	4-4 8½	Newmarket, A	9
" S	4-4 8½	" D	10
" Y	4-4 9	Boot, FF	10½
Pacific, A	4-4 11	" S	10½
" H	4-4 10½	" G	8½
Laurell, D	4-4 10½	" W	14½
" H	4-4 9½	Appleton, A	11
" O	4-4 9	" N	9
Atlantic, A	4-4 11	Swift River	4-4 8
" H	4-4 10½	Laconia, F	8½
" P	4-4 8½	" B	9½
" D	4-4 9	" O	9½
" L	4-4 9	Lyman, E	4-4 11
" V	3-4 9	" B	4-4 13½
Harrisburg, A	9½	" C	4-4 10½
" B	8½	" D	4-4 9
" H	7½	Tremont, G	4-4 9
Agawam, F	8	Indian Orchard, AA	10½
Stark, A	11	" " BE	9½
" B	10½	" " NN	8½
Massachusetts, BB	8½	" " RR	8
" E	8	Golden Ridge	4-4 9
" J	8	Great Falls, S	8
" O	7½	" M	9
" Stan'd	10	" E	10
Cabot, A	4-4 9½	Dwight, X	7½
" W	4-4 9	" Y	8½
Indian Head	4-4 11	" Z	7
"	3-4 9½	" Q	10
Exeter, A	4-4 9	Utica	4-4 15
" S	7-8 8½	"	9-4 37½
Medford	4-4 10	"	10-4 40
Augusta	4-4 9½	Waltham, F	13
"	3-4 8	"	5-4 37½
Pittsfield, A	8	"	10-4 35
Kennebec	4-4 9	Wachusett	3-4 9
Bedford, E	7	"	10-4 32½
Pocasset	4-4 10½	Pequot, A	4-4 11
" F	3-4 7	" B 40-inch	13
Waterford, AA 40-inch	11	" W 48-inch	20
" EE 37-inch	9	Putnam, AA	4-4 10½
" NN 33-inch	8	Nashua, O 33-inch	9
Pepperell, E	11	" R 36-inch	10½
" B	10	" F 40-inch	11½
" O	9	" W 48-inch	16½
BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.			
New York Mills	4-4 15½	Utica	7-8 14
Wamsutta	4-4 15	"	4-4 15½
"	5-4 22	"	9-4 23½
Tuscarora	4-4 16	"	5-4 37½
Bates, BB	4-4 11½	"	9-4 40
White Rock	4-4 12	"	10-4 45
Forestdale	4-4 11½	Boot, S	10
Masonville	4-4 12½	" R	7¼
Williamsville	4-4 15	" B	10½
Blackstone, AA	4-4 11	Androscoggin, AA	16
Hope	4-4 10	Langdon	4-4 12
Langdon	4-4 12	"	42-inch 13½
"	42-inch 13½	"	46-inch 15
"	46-inch 15	New Market, A	13
New Market, A	13	" C	10½
" C	10½	" W	15½
" W	15½	Wauregan, No. 1	14
Wauregan, No. 1	14	Pepperell	9-4 22½
Pepperell	9-4 22½	"	7-8 27½
"	7-8 27½	"	8-4 30
"	8-4 30	"	9-4 32½
"	9-4 32½	"	10-4 37½
"	10-4 37½	Chapman, X	9½
Chapman, X	9½	Clinton, CCC	4-4 14½
Clinton, CCC	4-4 14½	" C	4-4 10
" C	4-4 10	Amoskeag, A	4-4 13
Amoskeag, A	4-4 13	" Z	7-8 8
" Z	7-8 8	Great Falls, S	9
Great Falls, S	9	" M	9
" M	9	" A	9½
" A	9½	" Q	12
" Q	12	Davol Mills, 36-inch	14½
Davol Mills, 36-inch	14½	" " 42-inch	20
" " 42-inch	20	" " 45-inch	22½
" " 45-inch	22½	Slaterville	4-4 10
Slaterville	4-4 10	"	7-8 9
"	7-8 9	Franklin	4-4 12½
Franklin	4-4 12½	**STRIPES.**	
Amoskeag	14	Whittenton, A	13
Uncasville	11	" BB	13
American	11	" C	13
Hamilton	14	Thorndike	14
Pittsfield	7	Haymaker	11
Union Mills	14	Massabesic	13
TICKINGS.			
York, 30-inch	17	Willow Brook	20
York, 32-inch	21	Easton, ACA	11
Amoskeag, ACA	23½	" A	10
" A	20	" B	9
" B	17	Hampden, BB	11
" C	15	" CC	13
" D	14	Pearl River	23½
Swift River	10	Pittsfield	9

Methuen, AA	20	Conestoga Extra	11
Hamilton	10	" Gold Medal	13
" D	14	" Premium	15

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	20	Otis, AXA	15¼
York	20	" BB	14¼
Manchester	19	" CC	13
Blue Hill	10	Columbia, Heavy	19
Everett	20	Haymaker	10
Uncasville	14	Pearl River	19
Gold Medal	12	Clark's Mills	20

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	10	Everett	13¼
Laconia	10½	Indian Orchard	9¼
Pepperell	12½	New Market	9
Naumkeag, Satteens	12	Hamilton	8¼
Kearsage	12¼	Canoe River	8

BROWN COTTON FLANNELS.

Amoskeag, AA	20	Ellerton, H	20
" BB	17	Nashua, A	10½
" A	16	" XX	17
Tremont, A	12½	Everett, X	11¼
" B	10	" XX	12¼
" X	15	Hamilton, Stout	12½
Salmon Falls, AA	12	" XP	11¼
Whittenton	15½	" XX	16
Ellerton, P	13½	Pemberton, Y	13¼
" O	15	" C	12½
" N	18		

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	11	Appleton	11
Pepperell	11	Augusta	10
Laconia	11	Boott, A	11
Stark, A	11	Agawam	9½
Massachusetts, C	10	Warwick	10

LORD & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

are offering a large and elegant assortment of

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

unequaled for style, finest in quality, and lowest in price. The assortment contains the most fashionable tints and colors to be worn during the coming season.

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

comprising all the choicest Novelties from the French, English, and Domestic markets. This line embraces selections made expressly for this house.

LINENS,

Quilts, Towels, Towelings, and House-furnishing Goods generally, at prices which will always be found exceedingly reasonable.

☞ For the accommodation of Ladies who are unable to visit the city, full lines of samples will be sent and orders by mail filled with the greatest possible care.

Broadway and Twentieth Street,
NEW YORK.

UNION ADAMS & CO.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS,

AND

SHIRT-MAKERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 913 Broadway,

Between 20th and 21st Sts.

W. & J. SLOANE

are offering large and splendid collection of

NEW CARPETINGS,

just landed consisting of

RICH AXMINSTER, AUBUSSON, REAL INDIAN, PERSIAN, SMYRNA, BERLIN, AND HOLLAND

CARPETS,

in rich, bright colorings and in a great variety of sizes. Also

FRENCH MOQUETTES,
AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS, and TAPESTRIES,

in novel shadings and at greatly reduced prices.

A large assortment of

AMERICAN MOQUETTES,

in new and magnificent patterns, designed expressly for parlors, dining-rooms, libraries, halls, and stairs, with borders to match, which for durability are warranted superior to any similar article imported. Special attention invited to a large line of desirable patterns of the best quality Body Brussels, fresh goods, at a great reduction from regular price.

Extra Heavy English Oil Cloths, Three-ply Tapestry, Ingrain, and Extra Super Two-ply Carpets, Rugs, Mats, etc.

CORTICINE,

the new PATENT FLOOR COVERING, suitable for BANKS, OFFICES, HALLS, RESTAURANTS, and STEAMSHIPS. It is warm, noiseless, clean, thoroughly damp-proof, inodorous, and of great durability.

It is made in plain and figured patterns and can be tastefully laid with appropriate borders.

649, 651, 655 BROADWAY.

1875.

SPRING FASHIONS.

John R. Terry,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

HATS AND FURS,

having removed to his New and Commodious Store,

865 Broadway,

BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STREETS,

would announce that he has now his

SPRING STYLES ON EXHIBITION.

Special Millinery Opening

THURSDAY, MARCH 18TH.

Gents' Dress Hats.

A specialty, for lightness, elegance and durability unequaled by anything in the market. We purpose to furnish the best hat that can be made, OUR OWN SPECIAL STYLE as well as the Broadway block; also all the new styles in Gents' Business, Soft, Stiff, Traveling, and Pocket Hats and Caps, of the finest material and finish, at low prices.

Youth's and Boys' Hats and Caps.

For many years we have made the production of Boys' and Children's goods a special branch of our business, and now, with greatly increased facilities and enlarged accommodations, we propose to exhibit the finest line of Children's Hats and Caps ever offered in any market. Special attention is called to this department.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

An elegant show-room has been fitted up exclusively for Ladies' Goods, where will be displayed all the novelties in Paris and London Round Hats and Bonnets, as well as those of our production, for Ladies', Misses', and Children's wear. For elegance of style, superior workmanship, and artistic design we intend this department shall surpass anything of the kind in the city.

Special Millinery Opening Thursday, March 18th.

FURS.

Having for many years been favorably known as manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Ladies' Extra Fine Fancy Furs, I beg to announce that, with our increased accommodations, we intend to produce the most elegant assortment of Fine Furs ever offered in this market. Most of our goods are made on the premises, from fresh skins of our own selection, and for style, quality, and elegance of finish our goods will excel those of any other manufacturer and our prices will be popular.

☞ SPECIALTY: Extra quality OTTER and SHETLAND SEAL SACQUES, MUFFS, BOAS, and CAPES.

JOHN R. TERRY,

865 Broadway, bet. 17th and 18th Sts.,

NEW YORK.

BROOK'S PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON.

WHITE, BLACK, AND COLORED.

Smooth as Silk and Strong as Linen, and the Best ever made for Hand or Machine Use.

WM. HENRY SMITH & CO.,
32 Green Street, N. Y.

MISFIT CARPETS.

English Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, etc., very cheap at the old place,

112 FULTON STREET, New York. SIDE ENTRANCE.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS

ESTABLISHMENT.

FULL LINES OF WHITE AND LINEN GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING, NOTIONS, MILLINERY, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, FURS, BRONZES, PARIANS, BOOKS, Stationery, Toys, Dolls and Dolls' Furnishing, Trimmings, Worsteds, Confectionery, Canned and Potted Fruits, Meats, etc. House Furnishing and Keeping Goods, including SILVER, CHINA, AND GLASS WARE.

THE LA FORGE KID GLOVE,

98c. pair, WARRANTED.

GOODS PACKED FREE OF CHARGE.

Catalogues sent to any address.

14th St. and 6th Ave., New York.

THREE PAIR

OF BEST

TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES for $2.75.
SIX PAIR $5.50. TWELVE PAIR $10.50.

Any color or size. Single pair sent, postpaid, for One Dollar. To avoid loss, send P.-O. Order.

J. TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

353 6th Ave., N. Y. City.

A well-selected stock of Millinery Goods, Laces, and Dress Trimmings.

Samples sent free on application.

NONPAREIL MILLS.

For grinding Corn and Cob, Corn Meal, Drugs, Bones, etc. 10 sizes. For Hand or Power. Also, French Cone-Burr Mills, and Cotton-Seed Hullers. Illustrated pamphlet free. Address SEDGEBEER & MILLER, 181 E. Front Street, Cincinnati, O.

GOLD

WATCHES $20, Gents' do. $30, Chains $12, Rings $4, Necklets $10, Brooches $6, Studs $6, Eardrops $5, Charms $3. Guaranteed all Gold or no sale. Silver Watches $12. Everything else equally low. Sent C. O. D. Can be examined before paying. L. PERKINS & Co., 223 Walnut St., Philad'a, Pa.

LARGEST STOCK OF TYPE, PRESSES, Boxwood, Pattern Letters, and Printing Office Paraphernalia at VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co., corner Fulton and Dutch sts., N. Y. N. B.—Inks and Bronzes.

CONSTANTINE'S PINE TAR SOAP

FOR TOILET, BATH, AND NURSERY.

For 25 cents any one may buy a cake of "Constantine's Pine Tar Soap," and that will cleanse out and render healthy many affected skins. Salt Rheum, Pimples, Chapped Hands, Frosted Feet, Burns, Fresh Cuts or Wounds, Diseases of the Scalp and Skin may all be cured by it. Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Wholesale Agents, New York.

HAIR DYE.

BATCHELOR'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE best in the world. The inventor has used this splendid Hair Dye for 37 years, with benefit to the hair and no injury to his health—proof that it is the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; leaves the hair soft and beautiful Black or Brown. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, N. Y. Sold by all druggists.

BALD HEADS

can be covered with a piece exactly fitted to the Bald spot, so perfect and with work so ingeniously contrived as to appear each hair just issuing from the skin, the hair being exactly of the same shade and texture as the growing hair. They are so perfect they cannot be detected. Made only at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New York.

CATARRH Cured!

Send Stamp for full information, Price lists, etc., to DR. T. P. CHILDS, TROY, MIAMI CO., O.

DIRT

IEST and hardest work in the house made comparatively easy and pleasant. Every one interested in *reducing woman's work* should send *now* a stamp for our circular. GRAY, DIXON & CO., 51 Clybourn Ave., Chicago

EPILEPSY

OR FITS cured by the use of Ross' Epileptic Remedies, TRIAL PACKAGE FREE. For circulars, evidence of success, etc., address ROSS BROS, Richmond, Ind.

TRAVEL.

Pacific Mail Steamship Line.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, *VIA* PANAMA.

The magnificent Steamers of this line, comprising the "ACAPULCO," "COLON," "HENRY CHAUNCEY," leave Pier foot of Canal Street, North River, New York, connecting at Panama with the Company's Steamers

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

and also for Pacific Coasts of Mexico, Central American States, and for Guayaquil, Callao, Valparaiso, etc.

The Company's splendid Steamers leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai the 1st of every month.

Children under 12 years, half fare; under 6 years, quarter fare; under 2 years, free.

A competent Surgeon on board.

One hundred pounds baggage free.

For freigns and passage tickets or further information apply at the Office, on the wharf, foot of Canal st., North River, New York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

Only Direct Line to France.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Lacheseau, Saturday, Mar. 20th.
L'AMERIQUE, Pousols, Saturday, April 3d.
PEREIRE, Daure, Saturday, April 17th.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):
First cabin, $100. Second, $60.
Third Cabin and Steerage at low rates.

American travelers by taking this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ADVERTISE.

VALUE OF PRINTER'S INK.

THOSE merchants and other business men who want to sell smoothly should use a little printer's ink. It is the best specific we know of, and our columns constantly show that the best and shrewdest men use this popular remedy to "keep things moving." Five hundred or a thousand dollars paid out in judicious advertising has in thousands of instances enabled business men to tide over a storm and reach a safe harbor. To sit in silence, or groan over events, or resolve to do nothing is palpable evidence of folly, or weakness, or both.

The following will show what is thought of THE INDEPENDENT as an advertising medium:

HENRY C. BOWEN, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—In November I commenced advertising (in the *Christian Union*, *Weekly Tribune*, *Graphic*, *Brooklyn Eagle*, and INDEPENDENT) my water-proof preparation, "Caoutchoucin," and resolved that, if my returns from the advertisements were remunerative, I would increase my consumption of *printers' ink* by advertising Stickwell & Co.'s Mucilage and Stafford's Chemical Writing Fluid.

Sufficient time has elapsed to enable me to form a correct opinion of the value of the above-named papers as advertising media for specialties having *intrinsic value*. I have derived more benefit from the advertisement in THE INDEPENDENT than from the combined advertisements of all the other above-named papers. Respectfully yours,

S. S. STAFFORD, Chemist,
218 Pearl Street, N. Y.

MR. H. C. BOWEN:

Dear Sir:—THE INDEPENDENT has been one of the best paying papers to me which I have patronized. You have a moneyed class of subscribers, who appear to be of the very best families; and during the past spring and summer season I have realized better results from it than any other paper of the religious press, without a single exception.

I inserted a trial advertisement of one-half page in *The* * * * * * [which paper *claims* to have a larger circulation than THE INDEPENDENT.—Ed.] and also in THE INDEPENDENT (position in the former being most favorable), and yet the latter brought me *between two and three times the money and responses over the other*.

Yours respectfully, A. BURDETTE SMITH,
Publisher of "*Pattern Bazaar*."

YPSILANTI, MICH., April 25, 1874.

Dear Sir:—We have had a large number of communications referring to having noticed the advertisement, and we are well satisfied.

Yours very truly, A. G. STARR,
Sec'y Beach Carriage Co.

NEW YORK, May 21st, 1873.

MR. HENRY C. BOWEN,
Publisher N. Y. INDEPENDENT:

Dear Sir:—In answer to inquiries made in reference to our advertisement in your paper, we most cheerfully say that we receive more returns from THE INDEPENDENT than ALL THE PAPERS COMBINED in which we advertise, now numbering nearly four hundred. It is needless to say that we consider it one of the best mediums in the country.

Yours truly, J. M. FOSTER,
Manager "Victor" S. M. Co.

NEW YORK, June 23d, 1873.

MR. HENRY C. BOWEN,
Publisher N. Y. INDEPENDENT:

Dear Sir:—It gives us pleasure to testify to the excellence of your paper as an advertising medium: especially as a means of reaching that intelligent class of men whom we desire to represent the interests of the COMMONWEALTH in all parts of the country. The money expended with you for this purpose is abundantly repaid in the great benefits we are daily deriving from your extended circulation. We are well satisfied with a result which has more than justified your representations and our expectations.

Yours truly, HENRY F. HOMES, Sec'y

LA PORTE, IND., June 7th, 1874.

MR. HENRY C. BOWEN,
Publisher "THE INDEPENDENT":

Dear Sir:—I am hearing from the advertisement from all over the country. It is counting. It has already twice paid for itself. Respectfully,

S. B. COLLINS,
Prop'r "Dr. S. B. Collins's Opium Antidote."

W. I. HEATON, Esq., *Gen'l Western Adv'g Ag't for* THE INDEPENDENT:

Dear Sir:—The letters I received from my advertisement in THE INDEPENDENT in regard to the *Infallible Fire Kindlers* have averaged (20) twenty a day for the past (6) six months. The only paper I continued my advertisement in through the *Summer* months. It is doubtless one of the many best advertising mediums. Very truly yours, E. F. SMITH.
Nov. 25d, 1874. P.-O. Box 67, New Albany, Ind.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INS. CO., of Washington, D. C., state that out of 100 best religious and secular papers, selected and advertised in liberally at the time of the formation of the Company, THE INDEPENDENT led the list in responses. Often 60 letters out of every 100 referred to THE INDEPENDENT.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS CO. say: "THE INDEPENDENT has done us the most good hitherto of any religious paper we have ever patronized."

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO.: "When we first commenced advertising in THE INDEPENDENT it seemed as if two out of every three men who called at our office to buy paint had INDEPENDENTS in their hands or pockets or said they took the paper. Our extensive sales date from the time of our first advertising in THE INDEPENDENT."

FINANCIAL, a prominent Banker, who advertises in all the New York daily papers, decided to try THE INDEPENDENT. On calling at the office to pay the bill, he stated that "THE INDEPENDENT had done him more good than all the rest put together."

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.: "We have found THE INDEPENDENT the very best paper for insurance advertising in New York City."

A. BURDETTE SMITH, Publisher of Fashions for Ladies, says: "THE INDEPENDENT yielded me a net profit of $2,000 in cash from an advertisement of only two months. I am surprised at the wealth and excellent class of your readers. I shall patronize it more heavily in the future."

O. F. DAVIS (Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R.) says: "THE INDEPENDENT has been to me the most valuable of all the religious press."

B. K. BLISS & SON (Seedsmen): "The result of advertising in THE INDEPENDENT have surprised us—exceeding our anticipations. We deem it now one of our best mediums."

WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio, state that, after inserting a full-page advertisement, with illustrated matter, in nearly all the weeklies of large circulation in New York, THE INDEPENDENT brought the largest number of applications for agencies and their advertisement realized the most business. They state that THE INDEPENDENT has proved *the best paying of the entire religious press*.

J. C. TILTON, of Pittsburgh, Pa., one of the largest advertisers in the country, says: "My advertisement in THE INDEPENDENT has paid me better in proportion to cost than any one paper."

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., St. Louis, Mo.: "Our illustrated advertisement in THE INDEPENDENT did us more good than any paper we ever patronized."

Financial.

SPECIE PAYMENTS BY STATE LAW.

THE following bill has been passed by the senate of this state and is awaiting the action of the assembly:

"SECTION 1. All taxes levied and confirmed in this state on and after January 1st, 1879, shall be collected in United States coin, United States gold certificates, or national bank-notes which are redeemable in gold on demand.

"SEC. 2. Every contract or obligation made or implied and payable in this state, and made or implied after January 1st, 1879, and payable in dollars, but not in a specified kind of dollars, shall be payable in United States coin of the standard of weight and fineness established by the laws of the United States at the time the contract or obligation shall have been made or implied."

We do not see any use in passing such a law. It would be a dead letter on the statute-book of the state, incapable of any legal enforcement so long as the Legal-tender Act remains in force. The Constitution of the United States makes all the laws of Congress enacted in pursuance of its provisions a part of "the supreme law of the land." The Legal-tender Act of 1862, and subsequent similar acts declare that the legal-tender notes shall "be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid." The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Knox *vs.* Lee and in that of Parker *vs.* Davis, decided that the legal-tender acts of Congress are constitutional, and until this decision is reversed or the acts themselves are repealed the notes of the United States issued under the authority of the acts are "lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States," with the exception specified in the acts themselves. They are such by the highest authority in the land, and such they must remain until Congress shall see fit to change their character.

This state or any other state may elect to pay its own debts in coin of standard weight and fineness, and any individual may do the same. States and individuals may, if they choose, make gold contracts, and, because they are specific, they will be binding. But no state, so long as the Legal-tender Act remains in the statute-book of the nation, can compel the tax-payer to pay his taxes in United States coin, or in United States gold certificates, or in national bank-notes redeemable in gold on demand, whether the time be this year or on and after the 1st of January, 1879. A *public* debt certainly includes taxes, and the law says that public debts within the United States may be paid by legal-tender notes. State legislatures can no more vacate this law than they can vacate the Constitution or enforce any state law that contravenes it. The courts are bound by the supreme law.

Nor can state legislatures make contracts entered into after January 1st, 1879, and payable in dollars, payable exclusively in United States coin, unless the parties shall have stipulated for a different mode of payment. The Legal-tender Act, as expounded by the Supreme Court, says that contracts for the payment of dollars, without any specific stipulation as to the kind of dollars, are payable either in United States coin or in legal-tender notes. No state authority can change this higher authority. No state can coin money or determine what shall be money, and when Congress, in the exercise of powers granted to it by the Constitution, has determined what shall be "lawful money" no state can cancel or change the decision.

We believe in specie payment as the duty of the Government and as conducive to the best interests of the people; but we do not believe in doing foolish things. We are quite sure that the legislature of this state would do a foolish thing if it were to pass the bill above quoted, and that Governor Tilden would do a foolish thing in signing it. As a law it would not be worth the paper on which it is written.

REVIVAL OF MANUFACTURES.

THERE are encouraging indications in all the reports that come from the manufacturing districts, and especially from New England and Pennsylvania, of a revival of business, while the hopeful anticipations of renewed activity as soon as the snow and ice will permit are full of confidence. In the iron districts, where many mills have been idle in consequence of strikes, work has been resumed, and, though the strikes among the cotton mills of Fall River still continue and in other places a scarcity of water has compelled a suspension of work, there are fewer unemployed laborers in the manufacturing districts than for many months past. Where the mills are at work at all they are running on full time, and the suspensions at some of the cotton mills only require greater activity at others. The market is but poorly supplied with cotton goods and prices are advancing as the spring business opens. This, of course, will stimulate the manufacturers to greater activity and lead to a speedy compromise of some kind between the dissatisfied strikers and their employers. It is never doubtful how a contest between laborers and mill owners will end. The laborers must give in. They are human beings, and they cannot resist the appeals of hungry children and complaining wives. The mill owners can well afford to console themselves with the thought that whatever they may lose by a suspension of work will be more than compensated by the increased demand and higher price for their goods when they resume. The loss which the work-people sustain by a strike can never be made up to them; there is no compensation for them for what they have missed. They cannot hold out beyond a certain time, and when their little savings are exhausted they have no choice but to begin again. It will not be long before all our manufacturing industries will be in full blast again, though in the meanwhile there are serious apprehensions of many disasters to mills situated on streams which are subjected to damage from the freshets and overflows consequent upon the breaking up of the ice-gorges which have been formed all through the Northern and Eastern States.

MONEY MARKET.

A VERY great change took place in the condition of things in Wall Street early in the week, and it very soon became evident that the organized "bear" operators, under the lead of Jay Gould, had become "bulls" and were going "long" of stocks. This was apparent from the sudden advance in Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, and Western Union Telegraph, and as soon as the announcement was made of Gould's possession of a majority of the stock of the Union Pacific and Pacific Mail, and of the substantial amalgamation of the interests of the two great companies, prices jumped up very rapidly and a revival of speculative business on the Stock Exchange followed, which showed that a new movement had commenced, that might lead to results similar to the great bonanza affair in San Francisco. But simultaneously with the "bull" movement a counter "bear" movement was begun, and, in order to assist the latter, the old tactics of attempting to make money artificially scarce were entered upon. On one day the rate of interest was run up to 6 per cent. on call loans toward the close of business; but nobody showed any alarm, and the reports were then freely circulated in the Street that gold would be withdrawn from the banks to such an extent that the surplus reserve would be so largely reduced that money would be hardly attainable at any price. The Bank Statement of Saturday clearly showed that these reports were not altogether without foundation, although the loss of reserve was not quite so great as had been anticipated. The changes for the week were increase in loans to the extent of $488,800, decrease of specie $2,616,700, decrease of legal tenders 1,740,700, decrease of deposits $3,496,600, making a loss in reserve of $3,488,350. The Associated Banks still hold, however, a surplus above the legal requirement of $5,987,275, which would be a small excess if there were not so confident a feeling that money would continue abundant in spite of all the attempts to lock up gold and currency, or of the increased demand for money caused by the active revival of the spring trade. The last day of the week was extraordinarily lively, and the registered transactions at the Stock Exchange summed up 262,000 shares, the most active stock being Western Union, after which came Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern, Toledo-Wabash, and Western, Lake Shore Ohio and Mississippi, and Milwaukee and St. Paul. There was but little done in any other stock and the dividend-paying shares were hardly touched, which showed very plainly that the business done was of a purely speculative character. The adjournment of Congress has relieved the minds of operators of all apprehensions of further mischief from that quarter, although there are still some misgivings about the policy of the Treasury Department in making preparations for resumption of specie payments. Nothing has yet been done which furnishes a clue to Secretary Bristow's intention, except the announcement, not yet official, however, that he will soon issue a call for $30,000,000 5-20 bonds on account of the Sinking Fund.

The severity of the weather has interfered with transportation to so great an extent that the spring business has been retarded and the traffic of the railroads has been very light. The falling off of receipts on the great trunk lines has been serious, and especially on the Lake Shore and New York Central; but the net receipts have not been much diminished, owing to the heavy reductions that have been made in the running expenses. The Northwestern and St. Paul roads have been benefited by a modification of the Potter Law, which will enable them to increase their charges to the extent of 10 per cent., and this has had a good influence upon the prices of the stocks of those companies; but nothing has occurred to make any change in the situation of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western road, while the shares of that company have advanced from 15½ to 15⅝. The great advance has been affected in Union Pacific, which has sold up to 44¼, although it is the opinion of prudent operators that 40 is about the highest point it can be safely held at.

The rates of money were a shade higher than at the close of business the previous week, 4 to 5 per cent. having been paid during the day. After most of the large borrowers had been supplied money was offered at 2 to 3 per cent., but only in small sums. Gold has been strongly held during the week by a powerful clique, but, after selling at 115½, it dropped again to 114⅛ and closed at 115.

The advance in the prices of the leading stocks during the week were 3½ per cent. in Pacific Mail, 3¼ in Union Pacific, 4 in Chicago and Northwestern, 3 per cent. in St. Paul, 2 per cent. in Ohio & Mississippi, 1½ per cent. in Western Union Telegraph, 1 per cent. in Lake Shore, and ¼ per cent. in Erie. These are great changes as compared with the small fluctuations in the stock market for many weeks preceding, and they indicate greater changes in the immediate future; but it would be hazardous to make any predictions as to the direction in which the changes will be made.

QUOTATIONS OF THE CITY BANK STOCKS FOR SATURDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1875.

	Offered.	Asked.
America	155	—
American Exchange	118	118
Broadway	—	270
Butchers' and Drovers'	135	137
Central National	—	99
Chatham	137	—
Chemical	1600	—
City	300	—
Citizen's	125	—
Commerce	118⅜	119¼
Continental	92	—
Corn Exchange	125	—
First National	200	—
Fourth National	—	100
Fulton	163	—
Gallatin National	130	—
German American	86	88
Gold Exchange	113	—
Greenwich	210	—
Hanover	98	99
Irving	127	—
Leather Manufacturers'	—	195
Manhattan	147	—
Marine	130	—
Market	122	—
Mechanics'	140	—
Mechanics' Banking Assoc'n	—	94
Mercantile	—	113
Merchants'	120¼	122
Merchants' Exchange	101	—
Metropolitan	—	131
Nassau	108¼	110
New York	130	130
N. Y. National Exchange	95	—
Ninth National	—	100
Oriental	172	—
Pacific	165	—
Park	140	142¼
People's	140	145
Phenix	—	99
Republic	—	101
St. Nicholas	107	112
State of New York	112	115
Union	196	—

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU St., NEW YORK.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions and for immediate delivery, and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, etc., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Gold Coupons and American and Foreign Coin bought and sold. Approved deposit accounts received. FISK & HATCH.

SEND A POSTAL CARD
TO
HAMMOND & BOGUE,
186 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO,
for information about their TEN PER CENT LOANS, secured on Chicago Real Estate. *Five per Cent. Semi-annual Coupons* for the interest, *net* to the lender.
H. L. HAMMOND, O. A. BOGUE.
for ten years Treas. of Chicago Theological Seminary.

Grasshoppers but for a Season. Kansas, Forward!
C. F. PARMELEE & CO.,
Financial Agents and Brokers, **Topeka, Kan.,**
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
Municipal, School, and
FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS.
Inquiries cheerfully answered. By permission we refer to the Topeka National Bank.

United States Life Insurance Co.,
Nos. 261. 262. 263. and 264 Broadway
Corner Warren Street.
INCORPORATED 1850.
CASH ASSETS NEARLY **$4,000,000.**
The principal features of this Company are ABSOLUTE SECURITY, ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, and LIBERALITY TO THE INSURED.
All forms of Life and Endowment Policies Issued.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
CHAS. E. PEASE, Secretary.
WILLIAM D. WHITING, Actuary.

MONEY LOANED
on improved property, on three and five years' time in sums of $300 to $1,000, on perfectly clear title. Three times the amount of loan required as security at present low valuations. Prompt payment of interest guaranteed. Refer to First and Second National and Lawrence Savings Banks and Governor of Kansas. Correspondence solicited. GARRETT & PROPPER, Real Estate Agents, Lawrence, Kansas.

"The Best Thing in the West."
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.
L A N D S,
IN KANSAS.
3,000,000 ACRES
of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valleys, the garden of the West, **on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. Interest, and 20 per cent. Discount for improvements.**
FARE REFUNDED
to purchasers of land.
☞ Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free. Address A. S. JOHNSON,
Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

C. R. FIELD & CO.
MORTGAGE LOANS.
No. 10 PORTLAND BLOCK,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Prompt attention given to the investment of Funds on Bond and Mortgage on Chicago property. Discrimination and care used in the selection of Investments in this direction. Refer by permission to
First National Bank, Boston, Mass.
First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.
First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
☞ References given in all the Eastern Cities.

STOCK SPECULATIONS
in every form conducted by us on moderate margins. "Puts," "Calls," or "Double Privileges" bought on best houses at lowest rates. Pamphlet sent free, explaining how Wall Street operations are conducted. We deal direct with the Stock Exchange.
TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
2 Wall St., N. Y.

1875.
XCV CENTS ON THE DOLLAR WILL BUY IN *JANUARY, FEBRUARY, and MARCH*
KANSAS
FIRST MORTGAGE REAL ESTATE COUPON BONDS. Issued on *One-Third*, the present *low value* of unencumbered, improved *Farms*, situate in *Eastern* Kansas. X per cent. interest, payable Semi-Annually. Mortgages mature in V years. Principal and interest payable at your *Home Bank*. Every *First Mortgage Coupon Bond* is accompanied with a complete *Abstract of Title*, showing the mortgaged property to be unencumbered, and also by a *written* statement of the *Mortgagor*, approved after personal examination of the property offered as security. *Mortgages* are from $CC, $D, $DC, $M, $MM, and X dollars, accompanied by certain Bonds bearing date of Mortgage, payable to bearer, interest at 10 per cent. semi-annually, said installments of interest specified by *Coupons* of even date with Bond. We are now filling orders for a number of the oldest and most conservative *Capitalists* in *New England*, and will be pleased to *lodge* these standard securities with you on receipt of your order. To those having surplus capital, we invite a personal call. "Seeing is believing." With X years' residence in Kansas and a large acquaintance we will select *Mortgagors* "who know the difference between the day *interest is due* and *the day after*."—(Aug. No. N. Y. *Financier.*) Send XII cent P.-O. stamp for blanks and circular. Satisfactory references given at *Home* and *Abroad*. *References required.*
Address O. J. HOPKINS, MANAGER Kansas Loan and Mortgage Agency of *Leavenworth, Kan.*
☞ *Note.*—We anticipate a bountiful *harvest*, filling our granaries to overflowing this year. *Wheat* never looked better. Now is the time to accommodate *Kansas Farmers* who will furnish *absolute indemnity*. Will send you the above described *Securities* in sums of $300 and upward.
STOCK BROKERS, TUMBRIDGE & Co., N.Y.

INDIANAPOLIS.
D. E. SNYDER & CO.,
BANKERS AND INVESTING AGENTS.
Particular attention given to Coupon Real Estate Mortgages, without cost to the lender.
References: Any of the Banks or Bankers of Indianapolis.
Thames National Bank, Norwich, Conn.
New York Correspondent: Importers' and Traders' National Bank.

12 PER CENT. NET on First-class Real Estate "1st Mortgages on Improved Farms." Interest semi-annually in New York. Send for circular to
C. L. KEIM & CO., Falls City, Neb.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 9 and 11 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK,
issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, etc. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, etc.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

A SOLID TWELVE PER CENT.
While bonds and stocks are the footballs of brokers, the solid Illinois and Missouri TEN PER CENTS (semi-annually at the American Exchange National Bank, New York) and our choice Kansas TWELVE PER CENTS have *never failed*. Nothing but an earthquake can impair their *absolute security*; and as to promptness, ask our New York Bank. Our paper is *always at par* in New York, because *always paid at maturity*. Have loaned millions, and not a dollar has ever been lost. For details address *ACTUARY of the Central Illinois Loan Agency*, Jacksonville, Ill P.-O box 637.

INVESTMENTS SAFEST & MOST PROFITABLE
LOANS SECURED BY
FIRST LIENS ON Bond and Mortgage
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HENRY KIP Assistant Secretary.

Financial.

PROFESSOR PRICE ON THE BANK-NOTE.

PROFESSOR BONAMY PRICE, in his "Principles of Currency," discusses at large the nature of bank-notes and the part which they play in the various systems of currency. On the question as to what number of these notes will circulate among the people we quote from him as follows:

"It is the crucial question wherewith to test the soundness of every theory of currency. It is a question which every merchant, every banker, every chamber of commerce, every member of Parliament who speaks on currency ought to push home to his mind, and not be content till he has attained to a clear, precise, and intelligible answer. It is the center of every theory of currency, whether metallic or of paper. Every doctrine which is mistaken on this central principle is worthless as an interpreter of the science of currency. Mr. Tooke discerned the true answer; Mr. Mill, with some little wavering, and a few others have seen the light; but the general literature on money matters throughout the world profoundly ignores the fact. The answer is the same with that which has already been given to the parallel question respecting sovereigns. *So many bank-notes as the public wants and can use will circulate, and no more.* Neither the bankers, nor Parliament, nor the law, nor the need of borrowers, nor any other power but the wants and convenience of the public, the number and amount of the specific payments in which bank-notes are used, can determine how many *convertible* bank-notes will remain in circulation and not be returned upon the hands of the bankers for payment. This is the truth of truths in currency. . . . An expanded or inflated circulation of bank-notes is an absurdity; nothing better than pure nonsense. It would be just as sensible to speak of an expanded or inflated circulation of hats. It is easy enough for the hatter to make more hats than can be sold, but where is the inflation in that case? In the number of hats circulating about the town, in each man having a dozen hats in his house? The very question is puerile. There would be an inflation of hats; but it would be in the shops of the hatters, and not in the circulation of hats. There may be, in the same way, an inflation of bank notes by too many being made; but the inflation would not be in the circulation of notes, but in the banks which would be stuffed up with their own unusable and unsalable wares. Ask each of yourselves how is it possible to inflate your own use of bank-notes? The question itself excites your ridicule. What is to make you willing to keep more bank-notes in your desks or pockets, so long as your habits of spending remain unchanged and you have enough for your regular wants? If more should reach you from any source, what would you do with them? Keep them? No. You would get rid of them. You would place them at a banker's, as things for which you have no specific use so long as your habits of life remain unaltered. . . . The same inability to increase the use of notes and the consequent unwillingness to retain them which you experience beset every member of the community."

There is great good sense in these observations upon the bank-note. There need be no limitation imposed upon the volume of such notes, provided they are properly guaranteed and redeemable on demand, except that which the people themselves will impose by not using them when they do not want them or by returning them to the banks for redemption when their amount is greater than they need. What is a bank-note? Simply "a check, payable to the bearer on demand, drawn and signed by the banker on his own bank." This check circulates among the people; but the moment the people do not want it they send it back to the bank for payment. The bank has no power to keep it in circulation against the wish of the people.

Moreover, under our National Banking Law, which requires a guaranty deposit of bonds, no bank has any motive for issuing more notes than it can profitably use, and it certainly cannot profitably use a greater number of such notes than the people will accept and keep in active circulation. The moment the notes exceed this point the excess will begin to return back to the bank for redemption. Any legal restriction upon their volume is worse than useless, since it interferes with the functions of banking. What is wanted and all that is wanted is a practical system for note redemption, with a suitable guaranty to the note-holder; and then banking, as to the amount of issues, should be left absolutely free to regulate itself by the wants of business.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

THE following is a recapitulation of Secretary Bristow's statement of the public debt on the 1st of March:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at 6 per cent.	$1,151,902,500 00
Bonds at 5 per cent.	572,137,750 00
Principal	$1,724,130,250 00
Interest	26,080,710 38
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent.	$673,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000 00
Principal	$14,673,000 00
Interest	83,560 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$8,779,610 26
Interest	243,673 71
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$382,072,147 50
Certificates of deposit	45,855,000 00
Fractional currency	44,904,963 62
Coin certificates	22,269,400 00
Principal	$495,101,511 12
Unclaimed interest	18,794 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,242,689,431 38
Interest	26,426,738 93
Total	$2,269,116,170 31
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$75,626,083 26
Currency	10,319,097 88
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as required by law	45,855,000 00
Total	$131,800,181 14
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
March 1st, 1875	$2,137,315,989 17
February 1st, 1875	2,143,996,172 29
Decrease of debt during past month	$6,680,183 12
Decrease of debt since June 30th, 1874	5,772,251 99
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235 12
Interest paid by the United States	26,264,102 34
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	5,724,214 29
Balance of interest paid by the United States	20,539,888 05

This shows a decrease of $6,689,183.12 on the amount of the debt during the month of February and a decrease of $5,772,251.-99 on the amount since June 30th, 1874. The total debt, including principal and interest, on the 1st of February was $2,269,-209,307.70, and the total on the 1st of March was $2,269,116,170.81. The difference between these two amounts is but $93,137.89, which represents the whole of the actual decrease of the outstanding debt, including accrued interest, during the month of February.

How, then, does it appear that the debt has been lessened during February by the sum of $6,689,183.12? It does not appear at all except by the manner of making the statement. The cash in the Treasury on the 1st of February was $125,213,135.41, and on the 1st of March it was $131,800,-181.14, or more than on the 1st of February by the sum of $6,587,045.73. Add this difference in the cash in the Treasury at the two periods to the actual decrease in the debt and it gives the amount of the apparent decrease. The real difference is mainly in the amount of cash in the Treasury, and not in an extinction of debt. An increase of resources in the Treasury not applied to the actual payment of the outstanding debt is no decrease of it, as a decrease of such resources would be no increase of the debt. We think that it would be better for the Treasury to dismiss this fiction of increase or decrease of debt according to the amount of cash on hand. It leads to a false conclusion.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

IN regard to defaulted state debts *The Journal of Commerce* of this city gives the following statistics:

"The aggregate of the state debts in the Union in 1874 was $382,970,517. Of this amount $164,782,000 is in default—the defaulting states being Alabama on $21,350,-000, Arkansas on $12,800,000, Florida on $3,774,000, Georgia on $11,000,000, Louisiana on $24,430,000, Minnesota on $2,275,-000, Mississippi on $7,000,000, North Carolina on $24,000,000, South Carolina on $13,200,000, and Virginia on $46,000,000. The debts in default bear an average interest of about seven per cent. Two of the defaulting states—Georgia and Minnesota—have disowned the debts; others—like Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina—have repudiated them; and others—like North Carolina and Virginia—declare their inability to pay."

The whole amount of state debts held abroad is estimated at $92,924,000, and of this amount $54,174,000 is in default. This is not a very good show for state credit in other countries.

—The following table shows the values in pounds sterling ($4.86⅔) of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for the twelve months ended respectively January 31st, 1873 and 1875:

Month.	1872-3.	1874-5.
February	£18,530,000	£18,230,000
March	20,170,000	20,100,000
April	21,880,000	19,430,000
May	20,770,000	21,220,000
June	20,220,000	19,370,000
July	23,010,000	21,140,000
August	24,560,000	20,500,000
September	23,150,000	21,460,000
October	22,830,000	21,920,000
November	22,470,000	18,750,000
December	20,520,000	17,830,000
January	20,300,000	16,990,000
Total	£257,390,000	£236,950,000

The falling off in the latter period is 20,440,000 pounds sterling, which is equal to a decline of 8 per cent. of the whole export trade. This is just the reverse of the movement that has occurred in the export trade of the United States.

—The Government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in their report to Secretary Delano, December 2d, 1874, express the following opinion in respect to the financial prospects of the company:

"We do not hesitate to reaffirm the opinion expressed in former reports of the Government directors, that the Union Pacific Railroad, with a localized business management, with proper and sufficient power, can be made to meet all the liabilities which rest upon it, including every dollar which the Government has invested in it. Our study of the road, of its ability to develop business in the country through which it passes and in regions tributary to the line, and of the possible large increase in volume of through traffic, both domestic and foreign, only confirms us in the belief that the road can be made to pay in the fullest sense that its obligations may require."

—The total bonded debt of all the railroads of the United States in 1873 was $1,-836,904,450, requiring $128,583,311 to pay interest on the same at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. The net earnings for that year were $183,810,562, showing a surplus for dividends to the amount of $53,227,251. The share capital of these roads was $1,947,638,584. This dividend surplus, if equally divided among all the stock shares, would have yielded 2¾ per cent. per annum on the par value of the entire share capital.

—The London *Economist* gives a tabulation of national debts owed by twenty different countries, and makes an aggregate of £4,590,000,000, requiring an annual interest payment of £188,550,000. Reduced to dollars, at the rate of five dollars for the pound sterling, these sums respectively are $22,950,000,000 and $942,750,000. Adding some smaller national debts, *The Economist* estimates that the world's taxpayers annually pay about a billion of dollars in the way of interest on this species of indebtedness.

—The report of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following statistics in respect to shipments from that city in 1874:

Shipments of flour and grain, equal to 84,-020,691 bushels, estimated value	$70,650,000
Live stock	54,500,000
Product of cattle and hogs	38,000,000
Product of dairy	3,750,000
Wool and hides	19,500,000
Highwines and alcohol	7,800,000
Seed and broom corn	2,200,000
Sundry other commodities	1,000,000
Total	$197,400,000
The same estimate for 1873 was	180,000,000

—The gross earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad in all its lines during the year 1874 amounted to $63,156,000 and its expenses to $39,442,000, leaving a net income, excluding rentals, of $23,784,000. The income, after paying all expenses, including interest and a ten per cent. dividend, leaves a surplus of about $3,200,000. The company really earned during the year a fifteen per cent. dividend. But few roads in the country can show such a record.

—The net earnings of all the railroads of the United States in 1872 were $165,754,-878, while the aggregate cost of these roads was $3,159,423,057. The net earnings in 1873 were $183,810,562 and the cost of the roads was $3,784,543,034.

Young and Old.

LENNIE, THE GOLDFISH.

BY LAURA SANFORD.

In the clear sparkling water
Of linden-girt pond,
Where green moss hangs its clusters
And fern lifts its frond,
Lived a tribe of gay goldfish,
Contented and free
As such small, simple creatures
Could possibly be.

But one day, in their play-hour,
At chase through the wave,
A dark net came descending,
As still as the grave
And caught all the bright goldfish.
No more were they seen
In their gardens of crystal
And nests of cool green.

Ah! what torments they suffered.
The brightest of all
Was enclosed in a glass globe,
So cruelly small
He could find no nook ever
To stretch his full length,
And the cramped, ceaseless circle
Exhausted his strength.

He was sold to three children,
Who saw with delight,
Through the dazzling shop-window,
This wee, cunning wight.
In their beautiful parlor,
Mid flowers and birds,
They made place for their goldfish,
With flattering words.

And they named their pet "Lennie."
Each morning was heard
Their three shrill, eager voices
Repeating this word,
As they brought the cold water
To fresh fill his glass
Or stood watching his beauty
Like gilded wand pass.

Do you know how they hurt him
With little rough hands,
When they pulled him out boldly,
As rude bath demands?
Can you think how they hurt him
With bits of coarse straws,
Which he swallowed like "Jonah"
And flung from his jaws?

Oh! the children laughed loudly
To play this sad trick,
And they laughed to clutch boldly
A live thing so quick,
And they laughed when he darted
Like arrow away,
As in clear ice-cold water
They plunged him each day.

So they dreamed not the suffering
Poor Lennie endured;
If they had, their unkindness
Would soon have been cured,
For they loved their pet dearly
And wanted to keep
Just forever and ever
This "golden bo-peep."

But at last on bright Lennie
Strange black spots appeared,
And dark circles surrounded
His keen eyes unbleared,
And his swimming was slower,
Save spells when he flew
Far more frantic and sudden
Than happy fish do.

And poor Lennie was dying!
He ached with the cold,
He was starving and pining,
With bruises untold,
Oh! actually starving.
Good morsels of bread,
With fine crumblets of egg-yolks,
He should have been fed.

And, above all, he longed for
The water-plant's leaf,
Such as grew in wild plenty
Where life knew no grief;
Where emerald parasols
Branched through the wave
And the kind boughs both shelter
And nourishment gave.

Oh! the red-stemmed rich starwort,
He dreams of it now,
Round his sad heart its columns
Like pale rubies glow;
And the horn-weed and grasses,
The water-snails' bowers,
The dear milfoil that changes
In summer to flowers.

Little Lennie was dying.
And now 'twas too late
With white bread-crumbs to tempt him,
Or lift him in state
In smooth net of fine linen;
And too late to take
The sharp chill from the water,
That made his heart quake.

'Tis a sad sight this morning
The children behold—
A dark speck on the water
Lies stiffened and cold.
Of the glad, sunny creature
All image is fled,
The live gold is turned leaden
And Lennie is dead.

RULES FOR KEEPING GOLDFISH.

1. Have the diameter of the globe at least five times the fish's length.
2. Change the water no oftener than three times a week and have it moderately warm.
3. In changing, lift the fish in a cup or linen net; never in the hand.
4. Feed with fine bread-crumbs and the yolks of eggs boiled hard and powdered.
5. Furnish the globe with water-plants, to give refreshing shadow, to purify the water, and afford food.

The following weeds are procurable in fresh-water ponds:

Water Starwort (*Callitriche verna*), Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum*), Ditch Moss (*Anacharis Canadensis*), Eel Grass (*Vallisneria spiralis*), Pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellata*), Hornweed (*Zannichellia palustris*), Duckweed (*Lemna polyrrhiza*). The Duckweed is especially liked for its seeds.

A STORY OF A WARMING-PAN.

BY JULIA C. R. DORR.

It was clear starlight, but a keen wind whistled round the corner and the snow creaked beneath the tread of the passers by. The children—Fred, Tom and Bessie—shivered as they came in from dinner and gathered around the grate.

"Old Feb. is a nawful cold month," said Tom. "Most froze my fingers going to school this morning, and I didn't stop to make but just six snowballs, either," his eyes dancing.

"It's pretty good fun, if it is cold," said his brother; "or it would be if Mother would only let us go a-skating. But I do think Sylvester might take better care of these fires," and he stooped to hold his hand over the register in the corner, above which the hot air trembled and quivered.

"Yes," chimed in little Bess—Queen Bess her brothers called her—as she drew her crimson sacque, with its dainty trimming of swan's down, more closely about her plump shoulders. "It is very cold in my room. There was a teenty-tonty frost picture on the window this morning—a castle and a pump and a tree and a fountain, besides lots of stars and diamonds. It was very pretty; but I think I pe-fer summer time," she added, with a faint sigh.

A beautiful, stately old lady in the rocking-chair laughed outright.

"Now, what's the fun, Grandma? What you laughing at?" cried Tom, rushing across the room and hugging and kissing her, to the great detriment of her delicate laces and dainty cap. "What's the fun? Say, Grandma?"

"I laughed to think how little you children know about cold weather," she answered. "You were never really cold in your life. You don't know what the word means."

"Oh! psho, now, Grandma, that's too bad," Tom declared, sturdily. "Why, this very morning, when I washed me, the water was just as cold! and the hot-water faucet wouldn't turn! and—and—my fingers ached, now, really!"

"And when I went to school," said Bessie, "I had to put on all my furs and my Arctics; and 'Vester had to carry my lunch-basket, it was so dreadfully cold, Grandma!"

Grandma's eyes twinkled, and a little ripple of inward laughter sent her ball of scarlet yarn rolling across the carpet. Both boys sprang after it.

"Thank you, dears. But what were your sufferings this dreadful morning, Fred? Haven't you any to report?"

Fred was old enough to suspect that Grandma knew more about cold weather than he had ever dreamed of; and he laughed a little shamefacedly, as he answered: "Nothing very bad, ma'am; but I did hear somebody say the thermometer was almost down to zero."

"Yes, it's good healthy winter weather," said Grandma; "what we should have called a 'cold snap' when I was a girl. But, dear me! how times have changed, and people, too."

A far-away look came into her eyes as they wandered about the warm, bright room, ruddy with the glow of the fire-light and the rich crimson of carpet and curtains.

"Why, children," she went on, after a little pause, during which Tom and Bessie exchanged significant glances and settled themselves comfortably, "I don't suppose I ever slept in a warm room, unless I happened to be sick, from the time I was four years old until I was married."

A little chorus of "whys!" and "ohs!" rose from the children.

"I am s'p'ised," remarked Queen Bess, who had gained her royal title by her dignified manner of expressing herself. "I had no idea my great-grandfather was so distressedly poor."

"Oh! he wasn't poor. He was a well-to-do farmer—jut as rich in his way as your father is in his."

"Then I think it was real mean in him not to give his little girls a nice warm room!" cried Master Tom, his face flushing indignantly. "If I'd been alive, Grandma, I'd have made a fire for you every single night—see if I wouldn't!"

"What a little firebrand you are, Tom," and Grandma patted the red cheek. "But your dear old great-grandfather was not to blame. No one thought of having fires to sleep by, except very old people and little children."

"But how could you be washed in the cold and have your hair curled and your sash tied? I don't think it was 'spectable," said Bessie, with a horrified air.

"Well," said Grandma, laughing, "'spectable or not, we had to do it. But it did not take us long to dress in those days, for we had few furbelows. As for the hair, mine was shingled, I remember. It was quickly put in order."

"It must have been jolly fun to have been a boy then," said Tom. "You didn't have to wait for folks to get ready nor anything."

"But the hot-water faucet never turned then, my boy. How would you have liked that? How would you have liked to take a towel and run out to the pump, and have to break the ice in the stone basin before you could wash?"

"Oh, dear! oh! oh!" cried the chorus.

"Before sunrise, too," Grandma went on; "when there were just little, faint streaks of light in the east and maybe two or three stars twinkling overhead."

"I should not have liked it at all," said Fred, decidedly; "and I don't think there was any sense in it, either, if it was the way in 'old times.'"

Fred was the sensible member of the household. Grandma pondered his words for a minute or two, with an amused smile playing around her mouth. Then she asked, suddenly:

"Did I ever tell you how I burned Maggie with the warming-pan?"

"With the warming-pan?" they all cried at once. "What was that, Grandma?"

"And who was Maggie?" added Bess. "I don't seem to be acquainted with her."

"Didn't you ever hear of a warming-pan? It was a copper pan, with a cover and a long handle. We used to fill it with live coals, close the lid tightly, and then warm the bed with it, shoving it about between the sheets. It was a real comfort, a warming-pan was."

Bessie laughed at the funny idea; but shivered a little bit, drawing closer to her Grandmother.

"But who was Maggie?" she repeated, presently.

"Maggie was my sister," said Grandma, in a soft voice. "She was just two years older than I, and we always slept in what was called the northwest chamber. You would have thought it a pretty cold place, Queen Bess. The windows were like ground glass for weeks together and every nail-head was white with frost."

"How dreadful!" sighed Her Majesty, with one slippered foot on the fender.

"Ah! no. We were little healthy, roly-poly things; and when we had jumped into the great feather-bed, with plenty of soft, warm blankets, we just snuggled up together like two kittens, and never thought of being cold."

"But what about the warming-pan?" suggested Fred, as Grandma sank into a reverie and sat gazing into the fire.

"Oh! I forgot," she said. "I was thinking about Maggie. Such a rosy, laughing face as she had."

"Why doesn't she ever come here?" asked Bessie. "I should think you would want to see her, Grandma."

"See her? Why she has been dead forty years, child," she answered, sitting upright in her chair. "It is your mother's Aunt Margaret I am talking about. Well, we generally agreed, Maggie and I. But one bitter cold night we got into a dispute about the warming-pan. I wanted the bed warmed, and she did not. Somebody had laughed at her and called her an 'old woman,' and she was never going to have her bed warmed again, not she! And I was not going to freeze my toes, if folks did laugh, not I!

"So it went on. I suppose we were just as silly and provoking as children are who quarrel nowadays. At last Maggie scrambled into bed, saying her side of the bed should not be warmed, any way. If I was such an old woman that I must have mine warmed, it wouldn't be her fault, and that was all there was about it."

"She turned her face to the wall with an injured sniff, and I sprang for the pan, which I had brought up-stairs, as usual, half filled with live coals. But our dispute had lasted longer than I thought, and when I lifted the lid I discovered that the coals were black and there was hardly a vestige of warmth left. For half a minute I was inclined to creep into bed beside Maggie and kiss and make up, without more ado—as we were sure to do sooner or later. As I stood deliberating, however, she glanced at me over her shoulder.

"'You're not going to be such a dunce as to go down-stairs in your night-gown after more coals?' she said. "Betsy Mason, do you come right here and get into bed.'

"That settled it. I flew out of the room and down the stairs like a little wild cat."

"How old were you, Grandma?"

"Oh! I don't know exactly. Ten or eleven, I should say."

"I wonder you didn't set the house afire," said Tom. "You won't let me so much as touch a coal, Grandma."

"Well, I don't know how it was," she answered, laughingly; "but children did a great many things then we should think unsafe now. I suppose it was because they had to. When I got down-stairs I heard a strange voice in the sitting-room, and, mindful of my night-gown, I stole round to the kitchen in the dark. The long handle of the warming-pan made it rather unmanageable; but at last I got it safely back into our chamber. Maggie pretended to be fast asleep, and I cautiously lifted the bed-clothes and slipped the pan under, moving it slowly about. Presently Maggie sprang up in bed, screaming and rubbing her ankle.

"'Father! father! Mother! mother!' she shrieked. 'Oh! oh! Betsy has burned me with the warming-pan.'

"I was frightened half out of my wits, for I heard a sudden commotion down-stairs, the slamming of doors, hurried voices, and father's quick, decided step upon the stairs.

"'Hush! hush! Maggie!' I said. 'You are not burned at all. Stop screaming, do, and I'll never plague you again. There wasn't— Hush! father's coming!'

"The door burst open—father, mother, Aunt Ann, one of the neighbors, and Brother Jim—all with startled faces. I stood in the middle of the room, brandishing my warming-pan. Maggie stopped screaming.

"'What's all this fuss?' said father, who probably saw at a glance that there was no serious damage done. 'Maggie, what are you crying about? Betsey, get into bed before you catch your death cold.'

"'Betsey — Betsey — she burned me,' sobbed Maggie. 'She was mad because—I didn't want—my side—'

"'Let me see your ankle,' said father, in his quick, business-like way.

"Maggie had begun to suspect she was not badly hurt; but she slowly put her foot out.

"'There's not a sign of burning about it and the sheets are as cold as ice. Betsey, bring me that warming-pan.'

"I obeyed, with my finger in my mouth.

"He lifted the cover, while I glanced up

at him from under my eyelashes, for the warming-pan was full of snow."

"Oh! Grandma! what a witch you were! Didn't he laugh?" cried the laughing children. Though Queen Bess could not quite comprehend how Maggie imagined she was burned.

"I saw his eyes laugh; but he did not say one word. He just passed the warming-pan round, as if it had been a contribution-box, beginning at Maggie. Then he picked me up and put me into bed, covered us warmly, and told us to go to sleep.

"Afterward, however, he read me a lecture, telling me that the snow burned Maggie's feelings, if not her ankle, and that practical jokes were cruel things."

"Did you and Maggie make up that night?" asked Bessie.

"Oh! yes. We kissed each other, and I told her I was sorry I burned her with snow, and she said she was sorry she did not let me warm the bed, and that was the end of the whole matter.

CAPTAIN KIDD'S MONEY.

BY HELEN ANGELL GOODWIN.

"RAIN, rain, rain!" grumbled little Fred Waters. "It rained all yesterday and all last night, and I don't see as it will ever stop."

"Who is it that you are finding fault with?" asked Grandma.

"Why, nobody! But the hateful old rain won't let me play out of doors. I couldn't even go to mill with Grandpa and Cousin Henry, for fear of taking cold."

"Who sends the rain?"

"I suppose God does."

"Who made that slender little body of yours?"

"God, of course."

"Then take care that you do not find fault with him. He wants to teach my boy a lesson of patience, I think, and it will be best for you to learn it as fast as you can. I would tell you a story, but am too busy now. Try to be cheerful till Grandpa comes, and he will tell you one."

Fred tried his best, and really succeeded very well in getting through the afternoon pleasantly. After tea he called for a story from Grandpa.

"And what shall it be about?"

"I don't care, only let it be a true one."

So Grandpa took the pale-faced child upon his knee and began:

"My father was one of the first settlers of this town, and I was one of the first children born in it, and I can tell you things were different then from anything you ever knew. The woods covered all the hills, except here and there a small cleared patch, where stood the log-cabin of the early settler. Wild cats and foxes and wolves were thick enough, and it was not uncommon to meet with a lynx or a bear, if one ventured far into the woods, though these animals seldom attacked men unless in self-defense or pressed by hunger.

"People were not half so much afraid of these real dangers, however, as they were of ghosts and witches and evil spirits—creatures of their own imaginations. A young man who lived near us was a great slave to superstition, even for those credulous days. He hated work and spent most of his time searching for the philosopher's stone, for concealed treasures and enchanted gold mines, all of which he professed to find at different times; but, owing to enchantment, was never able to take possession of them. Many practical jokes were played on him, in one of which I had a hand. His name was Lemuel Knight.

"Well, one night Lemuel dreamed three times in succession that he found, under the brow of that high ledge on the top of the hill yonder, a great pile of gold, hid there by Captain Kid, the notorious pirate, whose execution had taken place some time before, and who was supposed to have buried his treasures in various places all along the Atlantic coast, though none of the money could be found. It was strange that Lemuel should have imagined he could find it here, so far from the ocean; but he believed so firmly in dreams and enchantments nothing seemed improbable. He told his secret to his brother and a neighbor about as credulous, and the three agreed to work together and share the profits; but first they must consult Aunt Rhoda

"Aunt Rhoda was an old Indian woman, who lived in a little wigwam set like a huge bird's-nest on that bare granite ledge just above where the sawmill now stands. She was a famous "medicine woman," and chose to remain among the whites, instead of going with her tribe from place to place. People spoke of her as "Aunt Rhoda"; but she insisted on being addressed as "Mrs. Doctress Rhodes," which she considered more fitting to her dignity. We children used to help her gather roots and herbs, and she kept us supplied with little baskets and curious wooden toys. People called her a witch, and indeed Shakespeare's description of the "witches' cauldron" reminds me forcibly of the great black pot wherein her medicines were concocted. I have seen strange worms and ugly spiders crawl to the surface of the heating mass, only to be poked down again by Aunt Rhoda's witch-hazel paddle. She sometimes, however, worked marvelous cures, and many hinted that she was in league with the Devil, who showed her all the secrets of Nature and gave her power to transform herself into any shape she chose. They affirmed she was never at home on stormy nights; but people who had to be out on such occasions were sure to meet a huge black cat, with weird voice and fiery eyes, ranging the storm-shaken forest.

"Lemuel and his companions dared not dig for the fabulous treasure without first consulting Aunt Rhoda and bargaining to divide the spoils with her if she would aid them against enchantment. She gave them certain directions about their work. Among other things, they were not to speak above a whisper in going to and from the spot and were not to speak at all while digging. They must not return by the same way they went, nor dig in the old of the moon, lest the treasure should diminish. Then she muttered a charm over their tools, and sent them off, totally unconscious that all their plans had been overheard.

"Sammy Green, a boy about my age, which was then eleven, had been sent to the cabin on an errand, and, seeing the three men enter, with a boy's curiosity, crept under the unglazed window and listened to the greater part of the conversation. In the evening he came to me with a plan that promised fun, and I agreed to help him. We boys had to work in those days; but, fortunately, we each obtained a 'stent' for the next day, after whose accomplishment we could do what we liked. We astonished our fathers by rising at dawn and doing half our garden-work before breakfast and finishing the whole at noon. Sammy borrowed of his uncle, the blacksmith, an old iron kettle, a piece of zinc, and a rusty iron hoop, while I picked up a few old horseshoes, rusty nails, and the like. After two hours of alternate tugging and resting, we reached the spot where Lemuel and his companions had dug a large hole in the hillside and where their tools had been left for another night's labor. With these tools we dug a hole still deeper; then, filling the old pot with the iron and stones, put on the zinc for a cover, doubling it down around the rim, and fastening it with the rusty hoop.

"This by dint of much managing—for we could scarcely lift it, together—we fitted into the hole and covered it smoothly with earth, finishing our labor just before sundown. Then we climbed into a big hemlock tree, to see what would happen. We had not long to wait. Just at dark, silently and in single file, Lemuel and his two companions came. They went to work by the faint light of a young moon and a "lantern dimly burning." In less than ten minutes Lemuel's pick struck something which gave a metallic ring. With nervous haste, the perspiration starting at every pore, they dug around what they had found; but, just as the united strength of two of them had succeeded in lifting the pot to the surface, Sammy uttered a yell which would have done credit to a panther or a wild Indian. Of course, in their fright, they dropped their burden; but they could not find where the sound came from. Again they lifted the precious treasure, and again were greeted by an unearthly howl. Growing desperate, they actually raised and carried it off, on the third attempt, in spite of yells and groans and imitations of all known wild beasts, together with some noises no beast was ever wild enough to make.

"We took a short cut and arrived at Aunt Rhoda's cabin first, and secreted ourselves under the window till they entered. Then we boldly looked in. They were too exhausted and excited to remove the cover at once; but, after taking some hot drink the old Indian prepared, they silently surrounded the table. Their countenances showed the utmost confidence in the reality of their good fortune; but lo! the lid being lifted, there was nothing but bits of rock and rusty iron, instead of gold and silver and pearls.

"Lemuel sat down and cried; and I must say Sammy and I both felt rather sorry when we saw how serious a matter it was to him. His companions, with language not fit for repetition, demanded of Aunt Rhoda the meaning of all this.

"'Softly! Me tell you. You speak when you dig. You break rule.'

"'No, we didn't.'

"'Then some one see you dig.'

"'It was the Devil himself,' moaned Lemuel. 'We might ha' knowed better'n to touch the thing after the noises.'

"'What? What you hear?'

"'Why, 'twas jest as still as the graveyard till we set out to hist that pot from the hole, and then such a yell it made the cold sweat start and the hair stand on end. It come right out o' the air by our heads, and there warn't nothin' to be seen nowhere. We dropped the infarnal consarn, and all was still; but the minute we touched it it began again. We grabbed it at last and run for our lives; and the onairthly voices follered us to the edge o' the wood, barkin' and yowlin' and laffin' like hyenusses. No mortal man ever heard the like before.'

"'Never mind gold,' muttered the squaw. 'Black Spirit turn you into old iron you go there one time more.'

"Another drink of the hot stuff and the men arose to go.

"'Good kettle,' said Aunt Rhoda, as she set it on a shelf in the shed. 'Me keep kettle. Ha! ha! me no care for Black Spirit.'

"When she went in, we snatched the kettle and ran to the blacksmith shop and left it, and bore very meekly the punishment of going supperless to bed, to pay for staying out so long. Lemuel spread the story far and wide, and to his dying day believed that he had really found the wonderful treasure, though the powers of darkness kept it from his grasp."

"Where's the moral, Grandpa?" asked Fred. "Papa's stories always have a moral."

"Pooh!" cried Cousin Henry. "True stories don't have a moral."

"They ought to," replied Grandpa. "See if you can find one."

"It shows what fools superstitious people are," said Henry; and after a little thought Freddy observed:

"I think it was really brave in them to carry the pot off when they were so dreadfully scared, and might teach us to be just so determined not to give up what is truly good and precious if we do meet difficulty and danger."

"Come, boys, it is bedtime," said Grandma; and so the the rainy day was done.

WHAT THEY DO IN NAPLES.

FESTIVALS, begging, dining, and doing nothing are the favorite occupations of these people. This is one of the countries where even a beggar rides, if possible. They cannot understand how any one should walk from choice. A person on foot, unless he shows too plainly that he is a stranger (all foreign pedestrians get the name "Inglesi"—English), may go his way without much fear of beggars. He soon has the reputation of being a *pittore* or beggar himself; not an enviable reputation, perhaps, but one which about Naples saves the unending torment of being followed and called after by every second man, woman, or child you meet, asking for a few *centessimi*. On one of the holidays a dozen or twenty people of all kinds—priests, monks, porters, women—get a sort of cart—a *calesso* or calesh—and, piling in, from the patriarch to the infant in arms, away they go for a picnic.

But, of course, there is some business done in so large a city as Naples; the people do not all ride and walk and look at each other. The shopkeepers know that the foreigners who visit their city are fond of beautiful things, and they fill their shops accordingly. There are many jewelry stores, and very beautiful ornaments of coral, most beautifully tinted with pink, and of lava from Vesuvius, and of tortoise-shell. The girls who read this sketch would be delighted to go into one of the large manufactories where they make these beautiful articles. And there, too, these things are very cheap, for the coral and tortoise-shell and lava are obtained close to Naples, and the workmen receive small wages, and the merchants are anxious to get your money. Then there are handsome boxes, fans, etc., made from wood, beautifully carved, and brought from Sorrento, a city near by. Beautiful silk goods are made here; the girls who read *St. Nicholas* all know of the "Gros de Naples." Violins, too, are among the things which these people can make better than almost any others, and we need not wonder how so many little Italian boys about our streets, as ragged as they are little, yet play so easily on this instrument. They come from the land of violins. There is another article in the manufacture of which you would be interested, and that is macaroni. As you ride along the west shore, toward Vesuvius, you see building after building in which and before which the long white macaroni or vermicelli is hung up on poles to dry. Inside is the machine which kneads the flour into a paste and the iron cylinder into which this stiff dough is placed, when a big pounder shoves it down tight until the little stems come through the holes in the bottom of the cylinder and are pulled off every few minutes and hung up to dry. The Italians can eat macaroni almost as fast as they can make it—in fact, during their meal it seems that there is one unbroken string of it passing from their dishes into their mouths.—PROF. ISAAC E. HASBROUCK, *in St. Nicholas for March.*

VALENTINE VERSES.

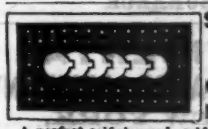
I SEND a sign of love; the shower sends
The breeze before it, whispering "He is coming!"
And the glad field her leaves and flowers bends,
And hushes all her myriad insects' humming.

I send a sign of love; the morning sends
A rosy cloud, his mounted messenger;
And the glad earth in ecstacy attends,
Sure now her love himself will come to her

O fairer than the field, than the whole earth,
Would that thy lover's coming in thy sight
Were as the rain-cloud to a land of dearth,
Were as the morning to a world of night!

—F. W. BOURDILLON, *in The Spectator.*

DR. BELL'S Prescription for Consumption—Balsam of Alpine Moss. It is prompt, it is reliable, it is safe, it is salutary, it never fails to benefit in all diseases of the Lungs. It is the *secret* of my *great success* in treating CONSUMPTION for the last forty years. Try it. Sold by all wholesale druggists in Chicago.



SOMETHING NEW.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC POROUS PLASTER.

A perfect self-charged, self-acting Electro-Galvanic Battery, combined with the celebrated Porous Plaster. Marvellously effective, when all other remedies fail, in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Paralysis, Weak and Lame Back or Side, Kidney Complaint, Hip Disease, Spinal Affections, Weak and Sore Lungs, and all Lameness, Soreness, Weakness, Numbness, and Nervous Pains and Aches. Price, 50 Cents. Sold by all Druggists. Mailed free on receipt of price. Try One. Weeks & Potter, Prop'rs, 176 Washington St., Boston.

C'GE CHALLENGE WASHER.

Best and cheapest. In use 10 years. 30,000 sold. Never fail to sell and please. SENT ON TRIAL anywhere, to be returned at our expense and money refunded if they fail, after six weeks' use, to give ENTIRE SATISFACTION. Will do washing for eight persons in one hour, with light labor and no wear to the clothes.

AGENTS WANTED.—They average daily profits $10 per day. Send for Circulars.

S. W. PALMER & CO., Auburn, N.Y.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO BUY A FEW VERY fine old-fashioned articles of Household Furniture and Mantel Ornaments, such as were in use a hundred years ago. Persons having such articles to sell, whether in wood or metal, will please send description and price to

W. R. BLISS, P.-O. Box 555, New York City.

BARNES'S FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS & LATHE. $5 to $10 averaged per day with these Machines. Wood-workers ALL use them. BOYS are making money fast with them, besides learning a PROFITABLE TRADE. For a sample of sawing send 25 cents for the MYSTIC PUZZLE, or YANKEE'S DREAM. Sent by mail. Say where you read this, and address, for full description, W. F. & J. BARNES, Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill. Box 304.

OPIUM Habit Cured.

Cured at home; no publicity. By Dr. F. E. MARSH'S Specialty. Terms moderate. Time short. Over 400 testimonials like the following:

"I thank God that I have never taken a dose of morphine since I began your treatment. I am completely cured, thanks to you, sir, and to your Specialty. The question is solved in a nutshell—4 *bottles* of your *Specialty* and *Freedom* or 10 *years of Morphia and Misery*. Which? Truly and gratefully, DEBORAH A. STARR, Carrollton, Ohio." Address

DR. F. E. MARSH,
Quincy, Mich.

Insurance.

BOSTON, MASS., March 1, 1875.

MR. HENRY C. BOWEN:

Dear Sir:—Two or three instances have just occurred under our immediate notice which show the error of postponing an application for life insurance, and which we think should be mentioned, as the coincidence seems somewhat remarkable. Mr. Greenough, of this city, was solicited by our Mr. Smith and filled and signed an application to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of which we are agents, for an insurance on his life to the amount of ten thousand dollars. He, however, postponed his medical examination, wishing to wait for a few days, as he thought that there was no necessity for pressing the matter. He died recently of typhoid fever, without any insurance and leaving others dependent upon him. Mr. Hurlbut, who filled and signed the Friend's Certificate also died not long after. Both parties were in their usual good health at our interviews with them.

Another case is that of Mr. Hovey, of one of our largest commission houses, whose incomplete application to the Equitable for a life insurance was in our office at the time that he was thrown from a railroad train, a few weeks since, and injured so that he died in a day or two.

We cite these cases as actually coming within our experience and seeming to have a peculiar significance to all persons who are intending to insure their lives.

Yours, truly,

H. T. BLODGET & SMITH.

SAINT PAUL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Western corporation presents itself to our readers in another column. It is about ten years old and has been thus far quite successful—steadily increasing its assets from its starting-point of $75,000 to over $800,000 on the 1st of January last. This is a good showing and should satisfy its many friends and patrons. Under the present economical and conservative management we see no reason why this institution should not have a brilliant future.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
NOS. 22, 24 & 26 NASSAU ST.,
CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

Policies Issued, 68,500.

ASSETS, $6,600,000.

President, L. W. FROST.
Vice-President, M. B. WYNKOOP.
Secretary, J. P. ROGERS.
Actuary, S. C. CHANDLER, JR.

ST. PAUL
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital - - - - - $400,000.00
Cash Surplus - - - - - 408,146.52
Total Cash Assets, Jan. 15th - - - - - - - $808,146.52

This Company commenced business ten (10) years ago, with $75,000 cash capital. Its progress has been rapid and the immunity offered by it unsurpassed.

J. C. BURBANK, President.
C. H. BIGELOW, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS.
Insure in the TRAVELERS of Hartford, Ct.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
17 & 19 Warren Street, New York.

Annual Statement, January 1st, 1875.

Ledger Assets, January 1st, 1874 ..... $961,697 25

RECEIPTS, 1874.

From other Companies—Reserved on Risks reinsured	$3,232,809 28	
" Premiums	1,683,473 42	
" Interest	172,516 84	
" Reinsurance	10,000 00	
" all other Sources, Profit on Bonds, etc.	6,640 18	$5,105,439 72
		$6,067,136 97

DISBURSEMENTS, 1874.

For Death Claims	377,919 57	
" Endowments Matured	47,577 86	
" Annuities	695 12	
" Surrendered Policies	842,704 83	
" Reinsurance	7,153 82	
" Stock Dividend	16,800 00	
" Taxes	4,329 86	
" Expenses of Management	383,186 15	$1,680,367 21
Ledger Assets, January 1st, 1875		$4,386,769 76

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Bonds and Mortgages	$3,128,461 72	
Call Loans	234,945 00	
United States, State, and City Bonds	497,512 50	
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	558,127 98	
Premium Notes and Loans on Policies in Force, and in no case in excess of the reserve	861,438 26	
Due from other Companies for Reinsurance of their Risks	106,284 30—	$4,386,769 76
Add to the above:		
Accrued Interest	$98,371 16	
Deferred Half-yearly and Quarterly Premiums	119,914 85	
Premiums Uncollected and in Course of Collection	48,795 84	$267,081 35
Assets, Jan. 1st, 1875,		**$4,653,851 11**

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Death Claims	$105,895 93	
Reinsurance Reserve (New York Standard)	3,840,194 00	$3,946,089 93
Surplus,		**$707,761 18**

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THE
MUTUAL LIFE
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144 & 146 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK,
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ASSETS SEVENTY-TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

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CONTINENTAL
(FIRE)
INSURANCE CO.,
100 and 102 Broadway, N. Y.

Capital - - - $1,000,000 00
Assets, Jan. 1st, '75, $2,606,235 97
Liabilities - - - 217,405 54

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106 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN, E. D.

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1874.

Net Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1874 ..... $21,644,837 18

INCOME.

Premiums	$8,227,239 40	
Interest and rents	1,423,437 74—	9,650,737 14
Total		$31,295,574 30

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by deaths and matured endowments	$1,948,362 36	
Dividends, surrender values, and annuities	2,868,039 84	
Dividend on capital	7,797 00	
Taxes	99,151 62	
Commissions	396,363 71	
Expenses and reinsurance	830,411 30—	6,150,130 83
Total		$25,145,443 47
Purchase, at a discount from their value, of commissions accruing hereafter		454,930 80
Net Cash Assets Dec. 31, 1874		**$24,690,512 67**

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$16,624,511 94	
Real estate in New York and Boston, and purchased under foreclosure	3,931,451 05	
United States stocks and stocks authorized by the laws of the State of New York	3,463,300 03	
State stocks	82,341 82	
Loans secured by United States and State and Municipal bonds	105,070 00	
Cash on hand in banks and other depositaries on interest	533,837 83—	24,690,512 67
Interest and rents due and accrued	$134,761 71	
Premiums due and in transit	144,677 90	
Deferred premiums	769,788 71	
Balance of Agents' accounts	192,016 45	1,291,244 77
Total Assets Dec. 31st, 1874		**$25,981,757 44**

New Business in 1874, 9,610 Policies, assuring $34,189,815.
Outstanding Risks, $181,029,001.

Total Liabilities, including Capital Stock and Reserve for reinsurance of existing policies $22,319,170 10
Total Surplus over Legal Reserve 3,662,587 28

From the undivided surplus of $3,662,587 28 the Society has declared a reversionary dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies, proportionate to their contribution to surplus.

The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement of premium if the policyholder so elect.

The valuation of the policies outstanding has been made on the American experience table, the legal standard of the State of New York.

G. W. PHILLIPS, J. G. VAN CISE, } Actuaries

We, the undersigned, have personally examined in detail the assets, accounts, and business of the Society, and compared the result with the foregoing statement, which we hereby certify to be correct.

BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH
ROBERT BLISS,
THOMAS A. CUMMINS,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
HENRY S. TERBELL,
PARKER HANDY,

Special Committee of the Board of Directors, appointed October 28th, 1874, to examine the assets and accounts at the close of the year.

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JAMES M. HALSTED,	GEORGE G. KELLOGG
HORACE PORTER,	SAMUEL W. TORREY
SIMEON FITCH,	SAMUEL HOLMES,
ED. W. LAMBERT, M.D.,	J. F. NAVARRO,
BEN'T'N F. RANDOLPH,	W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.
ALANSON TRASK,	JOHN J. McCOOK,
JOHN T. MOORE,	E. JUDSON HAWLEY,
PARKER HANDY,	ALEXANDER P. IRVIN
JOHN SLOANE,	D. HENRY SMITH.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President
SAMUEL BORROWE, Secretary.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, Medical Director.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER, Counsel.
HENRY DAY, Attorney.

KNICKERBOCKER
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.
JOHN A. NICHOLS, President.

Accumulated Assets, Jan. 1, 1875.....$7,449,230 62
Surplus.....1,408,012 86

Ratio of Expense (including Taxes) to Total Income, 10.97.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1873 and 1874.

	1873.	1874.	Decrease.
Premium Note Assets	$3,444,105 58	$3,001,427 83	$442,677 75
Expenses	361,544 06	259,982 14	101,561 92

From the surplus of $1,408,012 86 the Company has declared a return premium (Dividend), available on settlement of next ANNUAL premium, to participating policies, proportionate to their contribution to surplus. The return premium (Dividend) for 1875 will, on most policies, be larger than that of 1874.

The conservative and prudent management of the Company, as shown by the figures given above, are deemed a sufficient guaranty that the best interests of policyholders are honestly protected and faithfully promoted.

The KNICKERBOCKER continues to offer liberal contracts of insurance and to earnestly commend the "SAVINGS BANK PLAN." Policies on this plan bear on their face a definite cash surrender value, and are thereby rendered as negotiable as a United States Bond.

GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.
E. W. DERBY, M.D., Consulting Physician.
JOHN F. COLLINS, Manager of Agencies.
CHAS. M. HIBBARD, Actuary.
HENRY W. JOHNSON, Counsel.
JOHN F. NICHOLS, Cashier.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE, No. 135 BROADWAY.

FORTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, showing the condition of the Company on the first day of Jan. 1875.

Cash Capital	$2,500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	1,951,239 78
Reserve for Unpaid Losses and Dividends	290,924 42
Net Surplus	885,281 03
Total Assets	**$5,627,445 23**

SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

Cash in Banks	$369,876 61
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate, worth $5,400,700	2,033,853 13
United States Stocks (market value)	2,443,875 00
Bank Stocks, "	207,411
State Bonds, "	266,500 00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand (market value of Securities, $413,364.25)	295,000 00
Interest due on 1st January, 1875	68,477 06
Balance in hands of Agents	152,021 59
Bills Receivable and Salvages	19,524 64
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at this Office	10,005 64
Total	$5,627,445 23

LIABILITIES.

Claims for Losses outstanding on 1st January, 1875	$288,534 43
Dividends unpaid	1,390 00
Total	$290,924 43

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
THOS. B. GREENE, C. K. FRANCIS, } Ass't Sec's.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, January 25th, 1875.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1874:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1874, to 31st December, 1874	$6,512,086 21
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1874	2,433,258 19
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$8,945,344 40

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1874, to 31st December, 1874	$6,469,971 53
Losses paid during the same period	2,770,649 96
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,657 47

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$9,961,000 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,152,800 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	367,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	459,676 72
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,832 848 45
Cash in Bank	266,190 54
Total Amount of Assets	$16,008,584 74

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Second of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1871 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Second of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1874, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 6th of April next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
CHARLES DENNIS,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	CHARLES P. BURDETT,
HENRY COIT,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
LEWIS CURTIS,	ROBT B. MINTURN,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
DAVID LANE,	ROBERT L. STUART,
JAMES BRYCE,	JAMES G. DE FOREST,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
WM. STURGIS,	CHAS. D. LEVERICH,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	JOSIAH O. LOW,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
ROYAL PHELPS,	ADAM T. SACKETT,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
C. A. HAND,	HORACE GRAY,
JAMES LOW,	WINTHROP G. RAY,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,	SHEPHERD KNAPP.

J. D. JONES, *President.*
CHARLES DENNIS, *Vice-President.*
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d *Vice-Pres't.*

THE
NEW JERSEY MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
189 MARKET ST., NEWARK.

J. H. STEDWELL, President.
R. C. FROST, Vice-President.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1875	$1,854,244 32
Liabilities	1,376,853 00
Surplus	477,391 32

This Company issues all kinds of policies at equitable rates. Attention is also invited to the Decennial Policy, which is practically an endowment assurance at ordinary life rates.

24th ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANHATTAN
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1874.

For Premiums, Extra Premiums, etc		$1,543,132 00
For Interest		580,070 28
For Interest, etc., accrued		283,488 45
		$2,405,690 73

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Claims by death on Policies and Payment of Annuities	$594,284 00	
Paid for Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policies, and Interest on Dividend	462,190 98	
Total Amount returned to Policy-holders	$1,056,474 98	
Paid for Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Medical Examiners' Fees, and Commissions	295,508 58	$1,351,983 56

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank, Trust Company, and on hand	$60,320 37	
Bonds and Mortgages and Interest accrued on same	5,458,407 37	
Loans on Policies in force	2,279,736 98	
United States and New York State Stocks	708,356 00	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums deferred and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	513,004 24	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds (market value of the Securities $601,378)	644,080 47	
Interest due to date and all other property	28,785 95	$9,690,750 48
Gross Assets		$9,690,750 48
Reserve required for all policies in force, Carlisle 4 per cent	$7,415,088 19	
Claims by death not yet due	239,980 00	
Dividends unpaid and all other liability	198,005 12	$7,853,073 31
Undivided Surplus		$1,837,677 17

The Manhattan invites comparison with other first-class Companies as to the following particulars:

The large excess of Assets over its Liabilities.
The small Ratio of Expenses to Income.
Care in the selection of Risks, shown in the small percentage of Death Claims.
Prudence and Skill in Management.
Justice and Liberality in the Payment of Losses and Dividends.
The even and uninterrupted success of its operations for a quarter of a century.
The interest account exceeds the claims paid.
No portion of the business of this Company has been derived from reinsuring the risks of unsuccessful Companies.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
R. M. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, H. B. STOKES, } Assistant Secretaries.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW YORK LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
JAN. 1, 1875.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1874. - - $24,430,879 32

INCOME.

Premiums and annuities	$6,414,454 77	
Interest received and accrued	1,645,106 34	8,059,561 11
		$32,490,440 43

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses by death	$1,469,686 04	
Dividends, purchased reversions, and returned premiums on canceled policies	3,026,605 13	
Life annuities, matured endowments, and reinsurances	105,501 56	
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses	361,336 77	
Advertising and physicians' fees	79,457 35	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, etc	302,076 08	5,344,662 93
		$27,145,777 51

ASSETS.

Cash in Trust Company, in bank, and on hand	$1,751,133 78	
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks (market value $5,173,026 50)	4,970,136 93	
Real estate	1,768,174 14	
Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate valued at more than double the amount loaned, buildings thereon insured for $15,193,251 and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security)	16,838,955 14	
Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to $3,918,537 57)	910,049 14	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1875	511,193 47	
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies $570,000, included in liabilities)	189,623 78	
Amounts due from agents	29,109 30	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1875	187,403 83	
		$27,145,777 51

ADD.

Excess of market value of securities over cost	$202,889 57

Cash Assets, January 1st, 1875, - - - - $27,348,667 08

Appropriated as follows:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to January 1st, 1875	$196,792 16	
Reported losses, awaiting proof, etc	174,163 74	
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies, participating insurance at four per cent. Carlisle net premium, non-participating at five per cent. Carlisle net premium	24,640,038 29	
Dividends outstanding	153,948 84	$25,163,943 03
Divisible surplus		$2,184,724 05

From the undivided surplus of $2,184,724 05 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies, proportionate to their contribution to surplus.

The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement of premium, if the policyholder so elect.

During the year 7,254 policies have been issued, insuring $21,813,740 22.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
DAVID DOWS,	GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	HENRY BOWERS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	SANFORD COBB,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	EDWARD MARTIN,
JOHN MAIRS,	H. B. CLAFLIN,
WM. H. APPLETON,	J. F. SEYMOUR,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,	C. R. BOGERT, M.D.,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WILLIAM H. BEERS.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M.D., GEORGE WILKES, M.D., } Medical Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

Farm and Garden.

HEAPS OF STONE MADE ORNAMENTAL.

BY ANDREW S. FULLER.

WHAT is termed Rock Works in ornamental gardening are desirable additions, if properly constructed and sufficiently extensive to form a marked feature in the grounds; but a cheap imitation of the genuine article is far worse than none. But there are frequently waste materials about a place, in the shape of loose stone, which may be utilized in producing a pleasing effect without any attempt at a pretentious one. In using these, however, as I propose it is not necessary or in really good taste to place them in a conspicuous spot, as before one's front-door or in the center of a grass-plot, where such things are not likely to be found naturally in long-cultivated grounds; but, rather, seek to partly conceal, where they may produce an agreeable surprise to your visitors while looking about the premises.

The proprietor of the grounds will best know the proper or most favorable places for these ornaments in order to produce the desirable effect; but I will add that neither shady nor bright, sunny spots need be considered as unfavorable because there is no lack of plants adapted to each and it would be difficult to determine which are really the most desirable. If one has the materials at hand, both shady and sunny spots may be used with good effect. Under a tree, by the side of a fence, house, or outbuilding are good locations for an ornamental stone-heap.

In preparing such places for plants, good, rich soil should always be mixed in with the stone from the bottom upward; but only a small quantity is necessary, as the main feature is the stone, and too much soil would spoil the effect we aim to produce. Anything like an intended regularity of outline—such as a conical, oval, or other form—should be avoided, as these tend to make the whole look very mechanical, but not artistic. The heaps should look as though thrown together rather carelessly, but not scattered or without order.

WHAT PLANTS TO USE.

There being but a comparatively small quantity of soil among the stone, it is evident only small plants or those having a few or long slender roots can be employed. Tall, rank-growing species—such as the Cannas and Caladiums, are not suitable for this purpose, although frequently used by those who seek to make a display, even at the expense of good taste. For shady beds the wild, hardy Ferns are very desirable, especially the low-growing kinds, as well as the Evergreen *Polypodium vulgare* and *P. incanum*. The common Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum pedatum*), and the various species of Asplenium, as well as the Walking Leaf and Climbing Fern, may be introduced. In fact, one can scarcely go amiss among this family of plants.

If one cannot spare the time to collect a variety of plants, then plant the entire heap with Evergreen Ivies or Honeysuckles, as these grow well in the shade. Any of the wild plants found growing in shady nooks or in deep woods will thrive in such situations and always look well, if watered occasionally in dry weather. There are also many kinds of house-plants which may be added to the collection with good effect.

Such a heap of stone and earth when placed in a sunny spot is well adapted to growing the various species of Cacti—the hardy kinds being left out all the year round, while the tender may be taken in during the winter. They may also be used for many kinds of tender annuals and small-growing perennials, as well as for creeping plants, such as the Moneywort or even the Clematis. But the succulent tropical kinds, like Sedums, Cacti, and Ice-plants, will usually give greater satisfaction than those requiring a larger amount of soil and more moisture than can readily be secured in such situations. I offer the above as brief hints to those who may have the materials at hand to be applied to such a purpose, assuring them that even a stone-heap may be made an attractive ornament in the garden.

EXPERIMENTS IN SOOT AS A MANURE.

PROBABLY because there has never been soot enough possible to gather, no one in America has ever tried experiments with it; but it seems that by experiments reported to the Royal Agricultural Society of England it is a manure of the very highest value. It is a splendid top-dressing for grain crops and grass. Its effects are generally limited to one season and it is more powerful in a wet season than a dry one. The quantity necessary to be applied varies from thirty to forty bushels per acre and it is generally spread by hand. When well pulverized, it can be spread by a machine. Mixed with salt, it has been found to produce astonishing results when applied to carrots, parsnips, turnips, or potatoes. In Amesley's experiments it is shown that land manured with fifty-four bushels of soot, mixed with six bushels of salt, yielded twenty-two tons eight hundred weight of Altringham carrots per acre, while the same kind of soil manured with twenty-four bushels of bone-dust yielded twenty-one tons one hundred weight and with twenty-four tons of stable manure twenty-eight tons eight hundred weight.

In another experiment, made by Mr. Cartwright, while land without any manure yielded 157 bushels of potatoes per acre, thirty bushels of soot increased the crop to 191 bushels and thirty bushels of soot mixed with eight bushels of salt produced 240 bushels. By as small a quantity as seven bushels of soot mixed with eight bushels of salt very astonishing results have been produced when the mixture was trenched into land preparing for carrots.

TOPICS OF INTEREST.

PROSPERITY OF AUSTRALIA.

Australia has been identified so prominently with gold discoveries that few have thought of her progress in agricultural wealth. The wool interest has gradually grown in proportions, till now it ranks only second to gold in the industries of the country. It has been grown and exported in vast quantities and efforts are being made to export it direct to Eastern ports, instead of England, which has heretofore monopolized the commerce of this her old colony. Last September a million dollars' worth of wool was purchased in New South Wales for shipment direct to New York and Boston merchants, and the project has been agitated of sending a wool ship direct to New York from Victoria. Railroads are creating great interest also and in New Zealand efforts are being made to build 450 miles of railroad. If these are considered signs of prosperity, then the isles of the South Sea need no longer to figure in the poet's verse as "homes of cannibals."

SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN DELAWARE.

"A Manufacturer and Farmer" in the New York *Economist* gives instances to show that the practice of farmers in Delaware buying Western ewes in summer and fall, keeping them until the following summer, then feeding them for the butcher after they have raised their lambs has paid well. He also gives in detail the experience of a farmer from England who settled in Delaware four or five years ago, and now has a flock of 200 combing-wool sheep of fine quality. The average fleece is six or seven pounds of washed wool. The lambs sell readily at six dollars each, while wethers bring ten dollars each for slaughtering. This writer thinks the farmers of Delaware are wise in asking for protection not against foreign wool-growers, but in the shape of a good law to protect sheep from destruction by dogs.

EXPERIMENTS IN SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

The following is a summary of the results of field experiments on thirteen farms in various parts of Germany in the culture of sugar beets. Eight tons of farmyard manure per acre gave upon a plot of a certain size 2,020 pounds of beets, with 13.5 per cent. of sugar; 1,120 pounds of Peruvian guano, "dissolved" or treated with sulphuric acid, per acre gave 4,592 pounds of beets, with 14.1 per cent. of sugar. The manured plot gave at the rate of 289 pounds of sugar per acre in excess of an unmanured plot, and the plots in which guano was applied an excess of 508 and 640 pounds respectively.

THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE AT ALBANY.

The immense traffic which passes over this bridge may be learned from the following item: Every day of the year 700 passenger and freight cars pass over the bridge into this state. Every passenger of the hundreds on the trains has to pay five cents toll and every ton of merchandise has to contribute to the revenues of the bridge company. Every barrel of flour is assessed four cents and every car of coal or of lumber is levied on to the extent of $5, and each car-load of cattle or sheep has also to pay toll. The bridge earns $1,800,000 per year and paid for itself in a year and a half.

IOWA FARM PRODUCTS.

The report of the Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society estimates the value of the corn crop of the state for 1874 at $22,000,000, with a surplus of $8,000,000 over 1873; the wheat crop at 35,000,000 bushels. The hog crop shows a decrease over 1873 of 154,000. The value of the hog crop is $18,000,000.

"CHEERFUL looks make every dish a feast." How can a person look cheerful when suffering from the pangs of colic, cholera morbus, rheumatism, and many little ills that flesh is heir to? Use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil. It will make you hear better, see better, taste better, feel better, and will actually make you feel cheerful and look handsome. It works like a charm.

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cured by DR. SHERMAN'S method. Send 10 cents for book of likeness of cases before and after treatment. Office 1 Ann Street, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE CHARTER OAK
SWIVEL PLOW.
The only perfect working Swivel Plow ever made. Built on entirely new principles. Actual tests in the field have demonstrated it to be perfect.
IMPORTANT POINTS WHICH NO OTHER SWIVEL PLOW HAS.
1st.—A stationary and adjustable draft-rod.
2d.—Cutter, Heel, and Share always in a straight line, without any movement, being stationary in the beam.
3d.—A WOOD BEAM, the only right material for a beam, so arranged as to be never out of true. Plow will always work as well one side as the other.
4th.—An entirely new principle and shape for mold-board, that will turn level land and pulverize it much better than the best Level Land Plows.
5th.—It will work equally well in sod or stubble ground, perfectly adapted to plowing hill-sides, and will turn every surface of land usually plowed better than any plow in the world.
Do not fail to see it before purchasing. We shall have cuts with full description, ready for next number. Also Circular, with full description, ready the 1st of March.
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12 Variegated-leaved and Flowering Shrubs for... 2 00
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REEVES & SIMONSON,
SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS,
58 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

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Our New Catalogue, with prices for *Spring of 1875*, is now at the disposal of all who wish for it, and will be sent Post Free on Application.
It contains lists of the choicest varieties, carefully grown from best of stock, specially suited for the most select Market Garden and Hot-bed use, Farms, Private Gardens, and Green-houses. Address
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16 So. Market st., Boston, Mass.

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We offer for SPRING, '75, an unusually large stock of well-grown, thrifty
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Grape Vines, Small Fruits.
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Mount Hope Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

JULIEN CHURN AND BUTTER WORKER.

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WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., Chicago, Ill.
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MOODY, WOOTTON & CO., Louisville, Ky.
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Nitrate of Soda, Nitrate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Acid Phosphate, also
CLIMAX SUPERPHOSPHATE,
CONTAINING 3.26 per cent. of Ammonia and 24 per cent. of Soluble Phosphate of Lime.
In reply to letters of inquiry, prices and the exact analysis of any or each of the chemicals will be given; and they will be sold with GUARANTY of the quality as stated.
GEO. E WHITE,
160 Front St., New York.

THE BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD.
BELOIT
SELF AND HAND-RAKE REAPER,
with Pointed Bar Mowing Attachment.
MANUFACTURED BY
PARKER & STONE,
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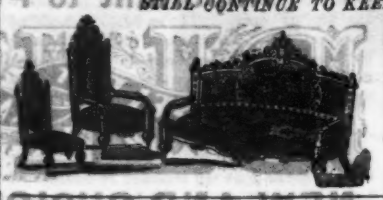

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